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ONTARIO

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Review of a decade
Review of the 1960's*



TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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FOREWORD...

This report on Ontario's Industrial Development reviews the development of Ontario's manufacturing industry during the decade of the 1950's, and on the basis of the growth and achievements in all sectors of the economy during the past ten years, anticipates the shape and further growth trends of the 1960's.

Stepping forward into the new decade of the 1960's, proud of Ontario's history of development and confident of her future, it is not only timely but important that with this transition we realize that to look forward, we must first look back to examine the climate that has nurtured Ontario's growing industrial maturity, and examine those forces which have created the bedrock of our present economic prosperity and growth. In order to relate the past and the future to the present day, and summarize the immediate effects of each upon Ontario's industrial economy, events of 1959 and projections for 1960 are reviewed under separate sub-titles: Canada, 1959; Ontario, 1959; and The Year Ahead, 1960.

As capital investment, both domestic and foreign, rising population and earnings, and strong foreign demand for our manufactured products and resources of mine, field and forest are important ingredients of economic growth, so a stable and orderly political framework is both a condition and a cause of industrial development. In Ontario the Government has fostered and supported industrial growth in practical ways. It has provided industry with a stable framework in which to thrive; built and maintained a network of modern highways, roads and transportation facilities, including the Government-operated Ontario Northland Railway, which promises to further open the resources of the north in the decade ahead; assured the adequate supply of low-cost electricity; assisted to underwrite "roads-to-resources" and the introduction of natural gas to the Province; and through community planning, housing and conservation programmes it has encouraged municipalities to set aside zoned industrial areas, and to provide adequate housing, and has created parks and recreational facilities that have materially helped to make Ontario a much better place in which to work and live. Through these and other activities the Province has provided the essential amenities required by a modern industrial economy.

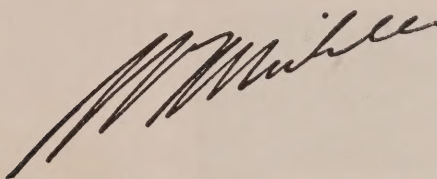
The Municipal Governments of Ontario also have continued to play a vitally important role in the expansion of the Province's industry with the Provincial Government's support. In the final analysis much of the credit for the

great strides made by the secondary manufacturing industries must be given to Ontario municipalities which must provide sewage and water, fire and police protection, local roads and many other municipal services vital to modern industry. Ontario communities throughout the post-war period have planned and expanded their services to facilitate continuous and orderly industrial growth.

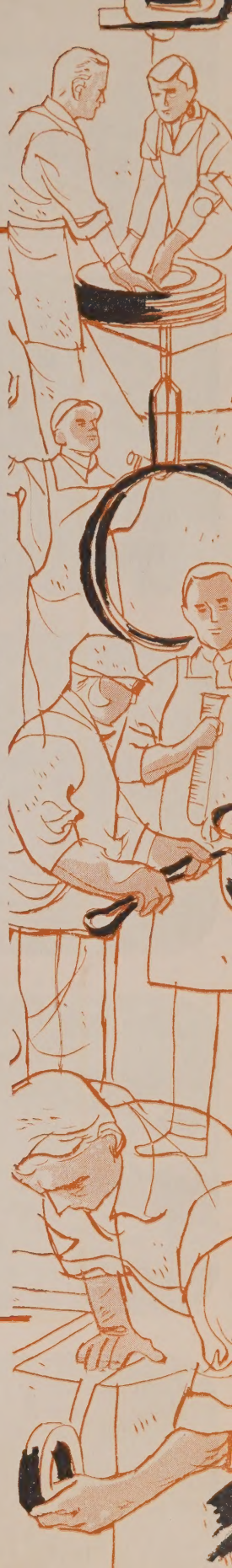
A land rich in natural resources, Ontario is the manufacturing heart of Canada. Because of its remarkable development in recent years; because of its unique position as the centre of the Canadian market and its proximity to the largest markets in the United States; because of its central location for obtaining raw materials and delivering finished products; Ontario's factories today produce 50% by value of Canada's manufactured goods.

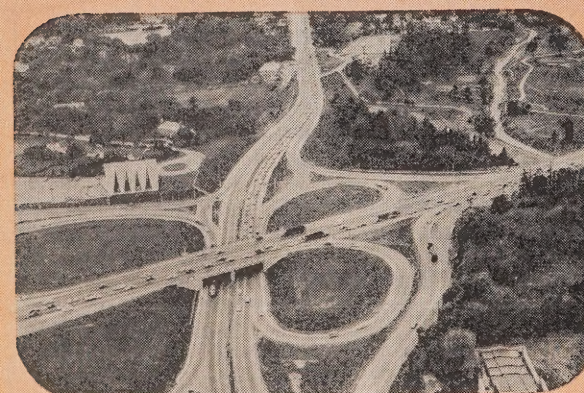
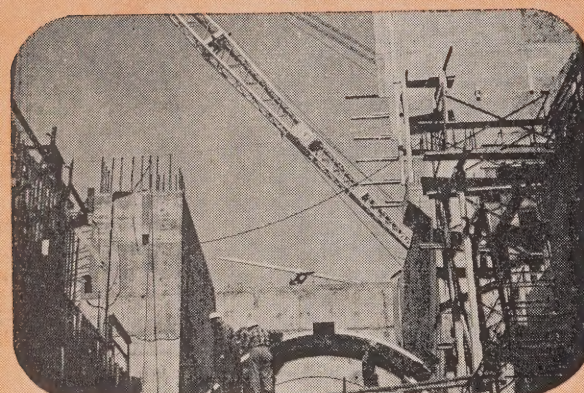
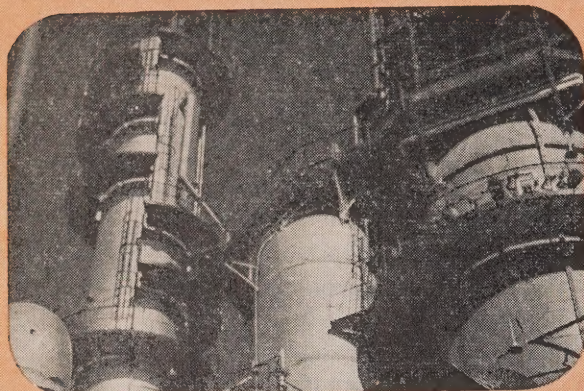
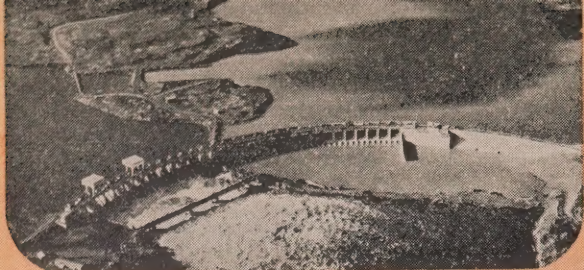
While predictions for the 1960's augur well for Ontario's continued growth and prosperity, we cannot afford to be complacent, bearing in mind that no prediction can be more than a statement of probabilities; the future must be earned.

With acceleration in the rate of change being the mainstream in Canada's economic life of the 1960's, it is important that the people and industry of this Province, proud of their past accomplishments, do not lose sight of the adaptability and capacity for innovation that flow from competition and private initiative.



W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.,
Minister,
Department of Planning and Development.





REVIEW OF A DECADE 1950-1960

**To look forward, one must often look back. Similarly, to understand Ontario's industrial development up to the present hour, one must first examine it in the perspective of its proper background — the Canadian economy.*

THROUGHOUT the decade of the 1950's, Canada enjoyed unparalleled industrial growth, and shared substantially in the expansion of international trade. This was accomplished against a background of rapid recovery in Western Europe from the ravages of World War II, rapid growth and prosperity in the United States, and generally, a world-wide industrial resurgence.

The value of Canada's Gross National Product — the wealth created by Canadians at work — has more than doubled since Canada embarked upon the decade of the 1950's, rising from \$16.5 billion in 1949 to \$34.6 billion at December, 1959. However, a proportion of this increase in value since 1949 must, of course, be attributed to rising prices[†], although the real increase in the annual volume of goods and services produced has been substantial. As 1959 ended, the consumer price index was 127.9 points (1949=100).

One of the most significant aspects of the growth of the Gross National Product throughout the 1950's was that it was accomplished with an increase of only 19% in the labour force. This is striking testimony to the rising productivity and technological progress of the Canadian economy. During the decade, the index of industrial wages and salaries had by 1959 climbed to 173 — again based on the 1949 figure equalling 100. Many new products have appeared, while new machinery and methods have greatly increased output per manhour.

Imports and exports in 1959 increased in value by 80% and 65% respectively over 1950. The Canadian population soared from 13,712,000 in 1950 to 17,678,000 in December, 1959, while the labour force increased from 5.2 million to 6.2 million. Relatively full employment was accompanied by a 94% increase in personal income, which rose from \$13.4 billion in 1950 to roughly \$26 billion in 1959. Average weekly wages in all industries rose 62% from a 1950 level of \$45 weekly to \$73 in 1959.

Sectors of the economy showing the most dynamic rates of growth throughout the 1950's were the manufacturing and mineral resource industries. The value of manufacturing production climbed from \$13.8 billion in 1950, to an all-time high of \$23.2 billion in 1959, a gain of 68%. Mineral production, including metals, non-metallic minerals and fuels, soared from \$1 billion in 1950 to a record \$2.4 billion in 1959, an increase of 140%. Farm cash income in 1959 amounted to \$2.8 billion, 27% above the 1950 figure.

* Ontario's progress over the past decade — see pages 17, 18, 19, 20.

† All increases and projections throughout this report are in terms of current dollars.

Canada's unprecedented rate of growth throughout the "Fabulous Fifties" was influenced and shaped by a combination of forces, both domestic and foreign. The major forces behind industrial expansion were the discovery and development of huge reserves of mineral resources, stimulated by a world-wide demand for raw materials; the expansion of secondary industry to meet the demands of a rapidly growing domestic market enjoying a rising standard of living; and the heavy influx of foreign investment that enabled the widespread development of the nation's resources, while at the same time serving as a stimulus to domestic manufacturing.

CANADIAN MARKETS AND WORLD TRADE



In the immediate post-war years, demand for raw materials by expanding United States industry and for reconstruction in Europe, coupled with world-wide industrial development in an era when manufactured goods and materials of all kinds were relatively scarce — all created the cumulative demand that sparked the dynamic post-war growth in the Canadian economy. With a world-wide economy of low production and scarcity in Europe, Canada was able to export large quantities of fully manufactured goods, such as trucks and agricultural equipment, vital to European reconstruction. During this period, 1946-1950, Canada remained temporarily free from foreign competition, and many manufacturing industries were established in Canada which otherwise might not have been built. Canada was also able to export, for a brief period at least, fully manufactured goods to Commonwealth and South American markets, in addition to satisfying its own growing domestic demand. European countries were preoccupied with rebuilding plant and equipment and serving their own traditional markets on the Continent, while the United States was busy filling her backlog of domestic demands for consumer goods and aiding European recovery through such programmes as the Marshall Plan.

However, during the early 1950's, as European recovery progressed, and the United States again stepped into world markets, Canadian manufactured goods did not have the same easy access to foreign markets. Foreign purchasing became increasingly selective with import restrictions placed on many Canadian products, and Canadian exports reverted, as in pre-war years, primarily to raw materials. During the fifties, Canada emerged sixth in rank among world manufacturers, and took fourth place among world traders.

By December, 1959, exports had increased 65% by value over 1950, with two-thirds consistently going to the United States. However, during the same period Canada's imports had increased 80% by value, reflecting the nation's need for capital equipment in a period of industrial expansion, as well as demands by a greatly expanded population for consumer goods, often not available on the domestic market.

Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods continued to account for approximately 65% of exports, as they did throughout the decade, while more than 78% of imports continued to be fully manufactured goods. During 1959 alone, an estimated \$4.4 billion worth of fully manufactured goods were imported, indicating many and varied opportunities for new and expanding industry to fill fabrication gaps in Canadian manufacturing.*

While foreign capital was welcome and had actively been sought throughout the decade in order to develop the country's vast resources, which, in turn, had created job opportunities for Canadians, this same capital was also beginning to play an ever-increasing role in the affairs of Canadian business. Foreign capital investment in Canada had nearly tripled since 1950, climbing from \$8.7 billion to nearly \$21 billion in 1959. During the same period, wholly-owned subsidiaries of foreign companies in Canada had approximately doubled, increasing in number from 3,400 to nearly 7,000 in 1959.

Canadian exporters were concerned with the fact that while foreign capital had made possible a rapid rate of growth, this same capital was inhibiting Canadian exports by placing a high premium on the Canadian dollar. Not of least concern was the fact that until Canada was able to greatly increase its value of exports over imports, the need for foreign investment capital would continue to grow in order to pay for increasing current account deficits in trade, deficits which Canada has traditionally incurred during periods of expansion. In fact only in one year during the 1950's — in 1952, did Canada have a favourable trade balance, and that was entirely due to massive stockpiling of raw materials by the United States Government during the Korean War.

As the 1950's drew to a close, Canadians realized that they were facing a new decade that promised to be fiercely competitive in world markets. European recovery was now complete and Europe was prosperous. Canadian exporters, concerned about their high-priced dollar, were closely observing trading compacts of the "Inner Six" of the European Common Market and the "Outer Seven" of the European Free Trade Association. Russia for the first time was competing with similar raw materials in markets which Canadians had previously considered to be exclusively their own.

A more promising aspect for Canadian trade at the close of the fifties was the fact that there was a renewed and growing world-wide demand for both raw materials and industrial plant and equipment, as former colonial possessions and whole continents secured nationhood and commenced to develop their own resources. Achieving self-government in the fifties were such countries as Morocco, Ghana and Tunisia, all striving for full national development. Islands of the British West Indies formed a federation, as also in Africa did Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in Asia the Federation of Malayan States

*Write today for a complimentary copy of "Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry", a booklet which details Canadian imports from 1955 to mid-year 1959. An analysis of imports may well reveal new manufacturing possibilities for Canadian industry.

was born. Central and South American countries, notably Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, were looking toward increased industrialization, and were discussing long-term plans toward the creation of their own common market. Finally, China took a "Great Leap Forward", to emerge rapidly as an industrial nation.

As 1959 melded into 1960, and Canadians looked back on the decade of the 1950's, they had become more mindful that the cardinal fact about Canada's economy was her dependence on world trade. In reviewing the world-wide events of the fifties that were re-shaping international trading patterns, they were quick to realize that Canada was no longer trading in a world of low production and scarcity. Moreover, they realized that if Canada was going to maintain her prosperity and economic sovereignty by increasing her exports in the sixties, that Canadian business and industry must not only increase its productivity and produce goods that would compete at price levels in world markets, but now was the time for Canadians to more fully explore and develop the new possibilities in foreign markets where import restrictions and dollar controls had been removed.

Finally, Canadians were taking a closer look into the fabrication gaps existing in the nation's manufacturing industry, and, where profitable, and advantageous in terms of international trade, to fabricate for the Canadian market more "made in Canada" products that would replace imported goods and employ Canadian labour and materials.

NATURAL RESOURCES



Canada's steady industrial growth is firmly based upon her primary resources of petroleum, natural gas, electric power and minerals; as well as upon agriculture, forests and fisheries.

During the 1950's new townsites for big resource developments have been created out of the wilderness — developments which today are already accepted as established features of the economy. Kitimat, the great aluminum development in British Columbia; the development of the 600-mile Quebec-Labrador iron belt; the construction of new townsites in northern Ontario, including Manitouwadge and Elliot Lake; and International Nickel's Mystery - Moak Lake development in northern Manitoba. These are but a few of the major resource developments which took place during the past decade.

Other developments adding immeasurably to Canada's manufacturing potential during the same period have been the mammoth undertaking entailed in the construction of oil and gas pipelines, snaking their way over 2,500 miles from

Alberta to the nation's manufacturing hub in Eastern Canada; great hydro power developments throughout the nation, particularly in Ontario and Quebec; the near-completion of the Trans-Canada Highway; and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, creating an inland seaway for world shipping in the heart of the continent.

Vast reserves of oil and natural gas have been discovered and developed in the broad prairie region of western Canada since the end of World War II. Between 1946 and 1958, recoverable reserves of petroleum increased from 70 million to 3.7 billion barrels. Natural gas reserves rocketed from 4.7 trillion cubic feet in 1950 to an astronomical 23 trillion cubic feet in 1958. Actual and potential markets for Canadian oil and natural gas in the industrial areas of Eastern Canada, as well as in Western Canada, the Pacific Northwest, and the North Central and Pacific coast areas of the United States, have not only ensured a long-term market for these energy fuels but have accelerated exploration and development of further reserves. Since 1950, hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into the Canadian West for exploration, development, land, pipelines and refineries; with the result that Canadian oil production in 1959 was valued at \$427 million, or five times its 1950 value; while natural gas production had increased sixfold to \$40 million in 1959. At the close of the 1950's, geological exploration was being undertaken over thousands of square miles of Canada's far north in search of new oil fields with access to Arctic shipping routes.

Canada's mineral industry has grown so rapidly that new production records are set yearly. By December, 1959, production of all minerals achieved an all-time high of \$2.4 billion, 130% above the 1950 figure, and 378% higher than in 1946.

In the brief period 1950-1959 Canada has become one of the world's chief producers of iron ore with the value of production increasing eightfold, from 3.6 million tons, at a value of \$23 million, to 24.5 million tons, at a value of \$186 million. The development of iron ore deposits in proximity to the Great Lakes and the Lower St. Lawrence have brought Ontario, Quebec and Labrador supplies into the orbit of many North American steel mills. United States mills, threatened with the exhaustion of their own reserves of low-cost open-pit ores, have turned to Canadian sources.

In the late fifties, uranium became one of Canada's major metals, leading all mineral exports in dollar value. Since 1953, when Canada had only one producing area at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories, three additional deposits have been brought into production — at Beaverlodge in Northern Saskatchewan and Blind River and Bancroft in Ontario. At the close of 1959 Canada ranked as the Western World's leading producer of uranium, with the year's production valued at \$325 million. However, 1959 also indicated an adjusted market for uranium, with cancellation of uranium options by the United States, and an over-supply on world markets.

In 1959 Canada continued to lead the world in nickel production. As the result of expansion of production facilities chiefly in the Sudbury area, and the

development of new production in northern Manitoba, nickel output reached a record value of \$257 million, an increase of almost 130% over 1950.

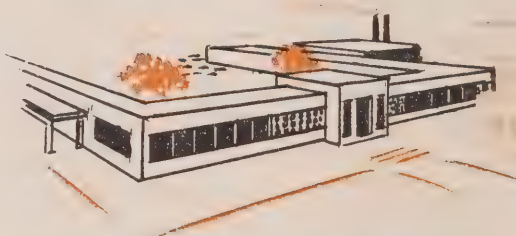
Although copper was affected throughout the fifties by declining price levels and U.S. import restrictions, Canadian production in 1959 almost doubled climbing to a value of \$233 million from \$123 million in 1950.

Non-metallic minerals, such as asbestos, gypsum and cement, have all increased in volume of output since 1950 to meet world demand. Non-ferrous metals such as zinc and lead, have gradually tapered off as demand slackened. With the unprecedented growth of the construction industry during the 1950's, cement and gypsum output have both climbed to new heights. In 1959 cement production amounted to 6.3 million tons and gypsum 5.9 million tons, an increase of 117% and 62% respectively over 1950 figures. Asbestos production, standing at over one million tons in 1959, had increased nearly 20% over 1950.

If other metals and industrial minerals are added to the overwhelming expansion that has taken place in Canada's mining industry, the importance of natural resources in stimulating and sustaining Canadian economic development is immediately evident.

The nation's huge water power resources, with installed capacity second in the world only to the United States, had a generating capacity of 24.9 million horsepower in 1959, still representing less than one-third of feasible Canadian turbine installation. This reserve of readily accessible electric energy has been the key to the development of mineral and forest resources on a scale unequalled anywhere in the world. With installed generating capacity climbing at a rate of 142% since 1946, Canada's industrial expansion has been able to grow unchecked because of low-cost and accessible power. Ambitious plans under way for further hydro-electric power development, as well as nuclear power development, ensure the continued and steady growth of Canada's natural resources and secondary industry.

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT



In ten short years gross value of manufacturing production had increased by 85%, to an all-time high of \$23.2 billion in 1959, compared with \$12.5 billion in 1949, and was 190% higher than the \$8 billion recorded in 1946.

The food and beverage industry enjoying a growth more closely related to population increase than other industries, has risen from \$3 billion in 1950

to an estimated \$4.7 billion in 1959 — an increase of about 56% in spite of the loss of certain export markets and an increase in foreign competition. Food and beverages, representing one-fifth of all Canadian manufacturing production, ranks first in dollar volume, followed closely by iron and steel products and transportation equipment. Iron and steel products, ranging from steel ingots to industrial machinery, doubled in value of output from \$1.5 billion in 1950 to \$3 billion in 1959. The dynamic growth of the primary iron and steel industry is further evidence of the nation's growing industrial maturity. Differing from many other primary manufacturing industries in Canada, where foreign capital has often played a determining role, the steel industry for the large part has expanded with Canadian capital and remains largely under Canadian ownership.

Transportation equipment has made impressive gains throughout the decade, particularly in motor vehicle and aircraft production, although the latter has recently slackened with a decline in government orders for defence purposes. Production of railway rolling stock has also declined with dieselization of Canada's major railroads almost completed. The Canadian shipbuilding industry, for lack of any appreciable Canadian maritime fleet, other than lake freighters, has continued in a somewhat depressed condition in post-war years.

Production in the wood products industry rose in value from \$986 million in 1950, to an estimated \$1.5 billion in 1959, an increase of 50% over the decade. Canadian sawmills produced 7.3 million board feet of lumber in 1959, compared with 6.5 billion in 1950. Paper products, including pulp and newsprint, have increased 53% in dollar volume from \$1.3 billion in 1950 to \$2.0 billion in 1959 as a result of strong foreign demand and a growing domestic market.

Petroleum and coal products have climbed nearly threefold since 1950, or from a value of \$616 million to an estimated \$1.5 billion in 1959. This growth stems from rapid expansion in the oil refinery industry during the decade.

Output of chemicals and allied products doubled during the period 1950-1959, climbing from \$647 million to an estimated \$1.4 billion. This industry has received its greatest impetus from Canada's growth in the production of oil and natural gas. During the past decade the production growth in petrochemicals was approximately 19% per year.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry has increased its dollar production volume by 73% since 1950. In 1959 production was estimated at over \$1 billion — an indication of the growth in the demand for electrical equipment. In addition to the rapid expansion in consumer demand for all kinds of electrical appliances and other products, industry in the 1950's was rapidly mechanizing all manner of operations to combat rising production costs, and consequently were demanding a vast variety of electrical equipment.

The largest gain registered by a single product group in the 1950's, and which reflected a record rate of construction activity in Canada during the decade, was a sevenfold increase in output of cement and concrete products, which climbed


from \$41 million in 1950 to some \$300 million in 1959.

Increased output of rubber products reflected, among other uses, greatly enlarged automobile sales throughout the decade, and the consequent demand for tires, tubes and other components. By 1959 there were nearly 4 million passenger cars on Canadian highways, twice as many as 10 years earlier. Sales volume in the automotive industry rose from \$662 million in 1950 to an estimated \$1.2 billion in 1959.

Although leather products showed a net increase in value of output of roughly 30% since 1950, and textiles a net gain of only 7%, foreign competition along with the introduction of new synthetics and substitute materials have adversely affected both industries in recent years. Despite the textile industry's investment of many millions of dollars in modernization and expansion since the war, imports, particularly from the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been severely competitive.

A review of the phenomenal growth of Canada's resource and manufacturing industries in the short period of a decade clearly indicates a promising future for increased manufacturing output by established Canadian industry with the constant growth of the domestic market. It also signifies many opportunities for new Canadian, American, United Kingdom and European industries to establish manufacturing facilities in Canada to serve the expanding Canadian market and to employ the nation's wealth of natural resources.

DOMESTIC DEMAND



MADE IN
CANADA

While world demand for raw materials sparked the development of Canada's natural resources, consumer demand at home built up during the depression of the 1930's, the war years, and an expanding population in the 1950's, have been major forces behind the growth of secondary manufacturing industry in Canada.

With the gradual decline in the early fifties of European and Commonwealth markets for certain Canadian manufactured products, the domestic market became of increasing importance to the Canadian economy, particularly to the nation's secondary industry.


In December, 1959, the domestic market had a population of 17,678,000, a population increase of 29% since 1950 and 36% since 1946. The rapid expansion of the population throughout the 1950's was both a cause and effect of industrial expansion. Thousands of new workers have entered the nation's labour force, to take part in the quickened activity and growth of the mining, construction,

forestry and manufacturing industries. A favourable economic climate, along with a rising standard of living, has fostered population growth by encouraging Canadians to remain in Canada, as well as encouraging earlier marriages and larger families. This, in turn, has immeasurably contributed to industrial expansion by increasing the demand for consumer goods and services — food, clothing, houses, furniture and appliances, transportation equipment, and a host of other necessities. Of singular importance is the fact that the enlarged and enriched market of the 1950's has made it economical to manufacture in Canada many consumer goods that were formerly imported from the United States and abroad.

A high level of investment in the public sector of the economy has been maintained by Government throughout the decade to aid the orderly development of the Canadian economy. These investments have included such large undertakings as the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Trans-Canada Highway, hydro-electric and nuclear power developments, port facilities, airports, roads to resources, northern development, and expenditures in the military sector of the economy. Defence contracts awarded Canadian industry in times of crises have sometimes resulted in the establishment of new industries. Expenditures in the public sector of the economy have stimulated production in the capital goods industries, without trespassing on the traditional areas of private activity. Federal Government expenditures nearly tripled during the decade (from just over \$2 billion in the fiscal year 1949-1950 to more than \$5.7 billion in 1959-1960).

These are the forces at home which, throughout the 1950's, have created a domestic market with an increasingly favourable climate for the establishment and growth of the manufacturing industry. The rapid expansion of the domestic market has resulted in the growing internal strength of the Canadian economy.





CANADA 1959

STATE OF THE NATION

The Canadian economy in 1959 successfully recovered from the recession of 1957-1958 and went on to produce more in goods and services than at any time in Canada's history. Gross National Product in 1959 rose to \$34.6 billion, up \$2 billion from \$32.6 billion in 1958. With prices remaining relatively stable throughout the year, the increase in Gross National Product reflected a substantial gain in physical volume rather than inflated prices. Physical output was up an estimated 3.5%, while prices were up on the average by 2.3%.

Most industries experienced substantial gains. Industrial production increased by 8%. Expanding production has meant more jobs. Total employment was nearly 3% higher on the average in 1959 than in the preceding year, with non-farm job-holders increasing by 3.5%. While agriculture had less than its best year, farm cash income remained at the 1958 level.

Principal factor responsible for Canada's rapid recovery from the 1957-1958 recessive phase was increased consumer spending, up 6% in total over 1958. With consumer prices rising little more than 1%, per capita spending in real terms has increased 2% to 3%, a better than average gain. Other major factors contributing to recovery and the substantial increase in the Gross National Product were: a high level of capital expansion, particularly in industrial construction and new machinery and equipment; a continuing growth of the domestic market and sustained export markets. Other important indicators of continued prosperity were increases over the preceding year in personal income, corporation profits and production indexes.

Canada's record output in 1959 is perhaps remarkable when viewed in the light of certain internal and external strains to which the economy was exposed during the year. Unusually severe weather affected winter employment. The summer witnessed a strike of 27,000 forestry workers in British Columbia. In the fall, though less serious than expected, some sectors of Canadian industry felt the unfavourable effects of the United States steel strike, particularly the Canadian automotive industry, which, due to the scarcity of heavy body stampings from the United States, entailed a temporary lay-off for 13,000 workers. Industrial construction surpassed the 1958 level despite financial restrictions on expansion

tendencies imposed by a tightly-reined money supply, in line with Bank of Canada policy. Weather conditions were unfavourable to some field crops and fruit growers in areas of Eastern and Western Canada. The uranium industry, though attaining a high production peak, was faced with an adjustment with the United States cancelling uranium options. Housing construction, recording a 61% increase in volume in 1958 by injections of large amounts of government money, suffered a set-back with the depletion of the Federal Government's \$1 billion housing fund in the fall of 1959. Immigration was at its all-time low since 1950, down to 107,000. Finally, while volume of imports and exports were both higher than in 1958, export demand for certain raw materials continued to lag. The fact that the volume of goods and services increased in the face of these conditions indicates the growing internal strength of the Canadian economy.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Manufacturing, the largest single contributor to the national economy, reached an all-time high with factory shipments estimated at \$23.2 billion in 1959. This record output surpassed the previous high of \$22.2 billion in 1957. Manufacturing in 1959 gained its strength from both durable and non-durable goods. At year's end, durable goods while showing an increase over the previous year, and swiftly moving ahead into 1960, did not equal their production peak established in 1956.

Consumer-based industries, in some instances facing stiffer competition from imports, enjoyed the benefit of stronger consumer spending. The food and beverage industry continued to expand in 1959 with the sharpest increases in meat packing and soft drinks. Industrial and business machinery both showed improvement with the step-up in business investment. Output of heavy electrical apparatus and railway equipment was lower for the second consecutive year. Activity in the service industries, including trade, commerce and finance, expanded rapidly.

Industrial production throughout 1959 reflected on the one hand the pressure of increased demand on domestic and foreign markets, and on the other the effect of strike action, both here and in the United States. The primary iron and steel industry, leading recovery in the material-producing industries, experienced the dual stimulus of rising consumption and restricted North American supply resulting from the 113-day shut-down of United States mills. With Canadian mills operating at full capacity during the final quarter of the year, steel production rose 36% over 1958, reaching an all-time record of 5.8 million ingot tons, which surpassed the previous record of 5.2 million tons established in 1956. Despite the shortage of auto bodies caused by the U.S. strike, Canadian production of motor vehicles of all types in 1959 reached 369,019 units, up from 355,365 units in 1958.

Lumber production held to the 1958 level despite the stoppage in British Columbia mills and the moderating trend in housebuilding in both Canada and the United States. Saw mills east of the Rockies produced 13.5% over 1958. Improved foreign markets enabled forest products to contribute one-third of total Canadian exports in 1959, which equalled in value the record forest product exports of 1955 and 1956.

Pulp and paper mills reached a production peak in 1959. Wood pulp production was up 17% over 1958 to 14.6 million cords. Demand for paperboard and for papers, other than newsprint, increased during the year despite the growing use of other new packaging materials.

The Canadian mining industry enjoyed a record year, with mineral production up 14% in value over 1958 to an all-time high of \$2.4 billion. Price increases accounted for a small share of the gain.

Major gains were made in the metals group, up 20% over 1958 to a value of \$1,359 million. Uranium production rose 16% by value over 1958 to \$325 million and was an important factor in maintaining Canada's export trade; nickel was up 32% to \$257 million; copper gained 34% to \$233 million; iron ore was up 48% to \$186 million. Metals registering less spectacular gains were zinc, up \$4 million over 1958 to \$97 million; platinum, up to \$11 million from \$9 million; and silver production valued at \$28 million. Gold and lead registered slight declines; down to \$149 million, and \$40 million respectively.

Non-metallic mineral production was up 17% over the previous year to a value of \$176 million. The largest advances in this group were made by gypsum, up 70% over 1958 to \$9 million; asbestos, up 16% to \$107 million; salt, up 16% to \$17 million; peat moss, up 28% to \$6 million; and others up 12% to \$37 million.

Sales of structural materials were also higher in 1959 at \$314 million.

Mineral fuels gained 6%, with production valued at \$540 million. Production of crude petroleum valued at \$427 million, was up 7% over 1958 and natural gas production increased by 25% to \$40 million. Coal production continued to decrease and was down to \$73 million from \$80 million in 1958.

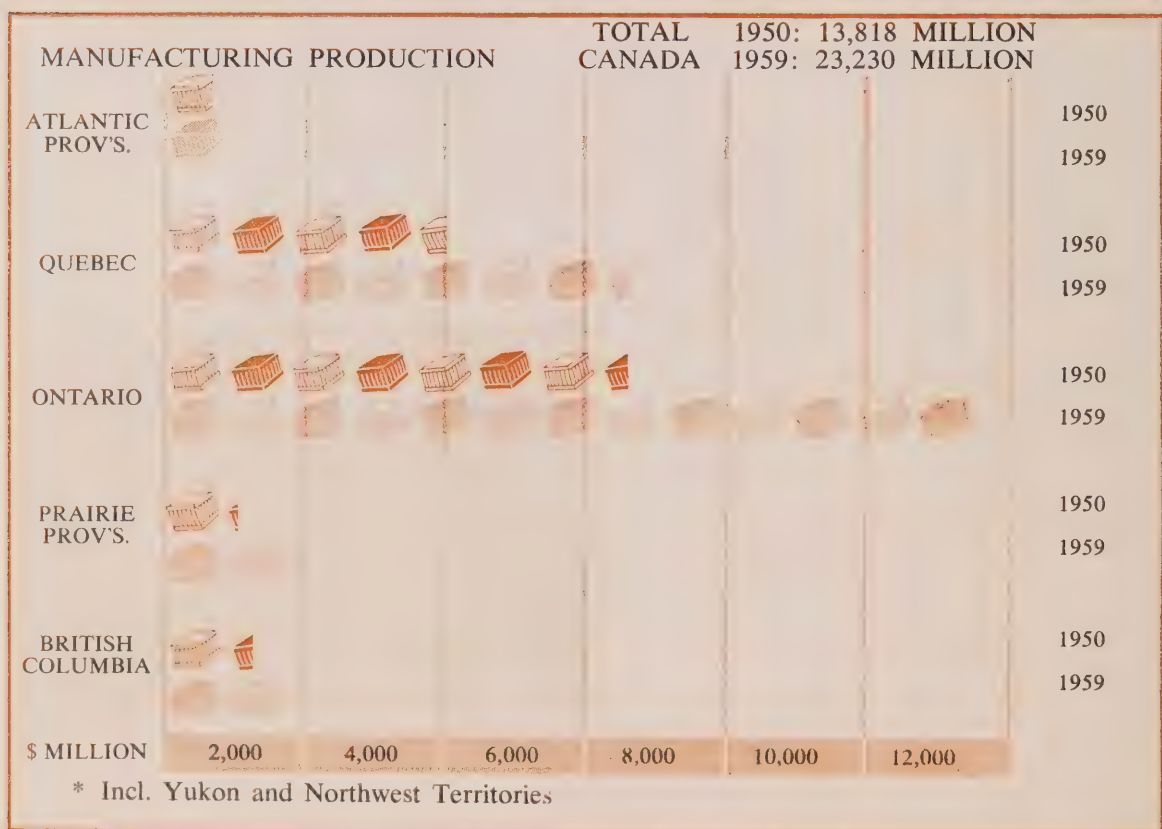
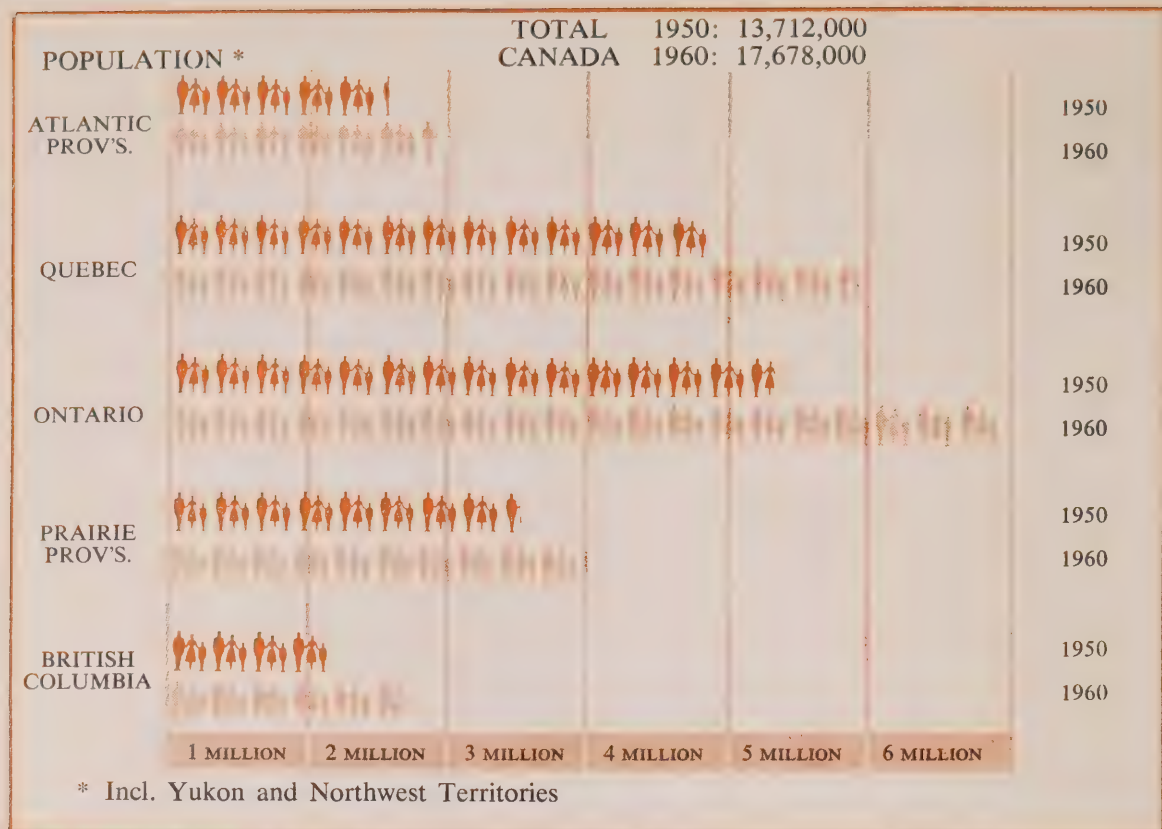
Petroleum production and refining increased in response to rising domestic consumption and larger exports, following the removal of American restrictions against Canadian oil. Crude oil output rose 11% over 1958 to 185 million barrels, topping the previous record set in 1957. Natural gas sales jumped 30% over 1958 to the highest total ever — 267.8 billion cubic feet.

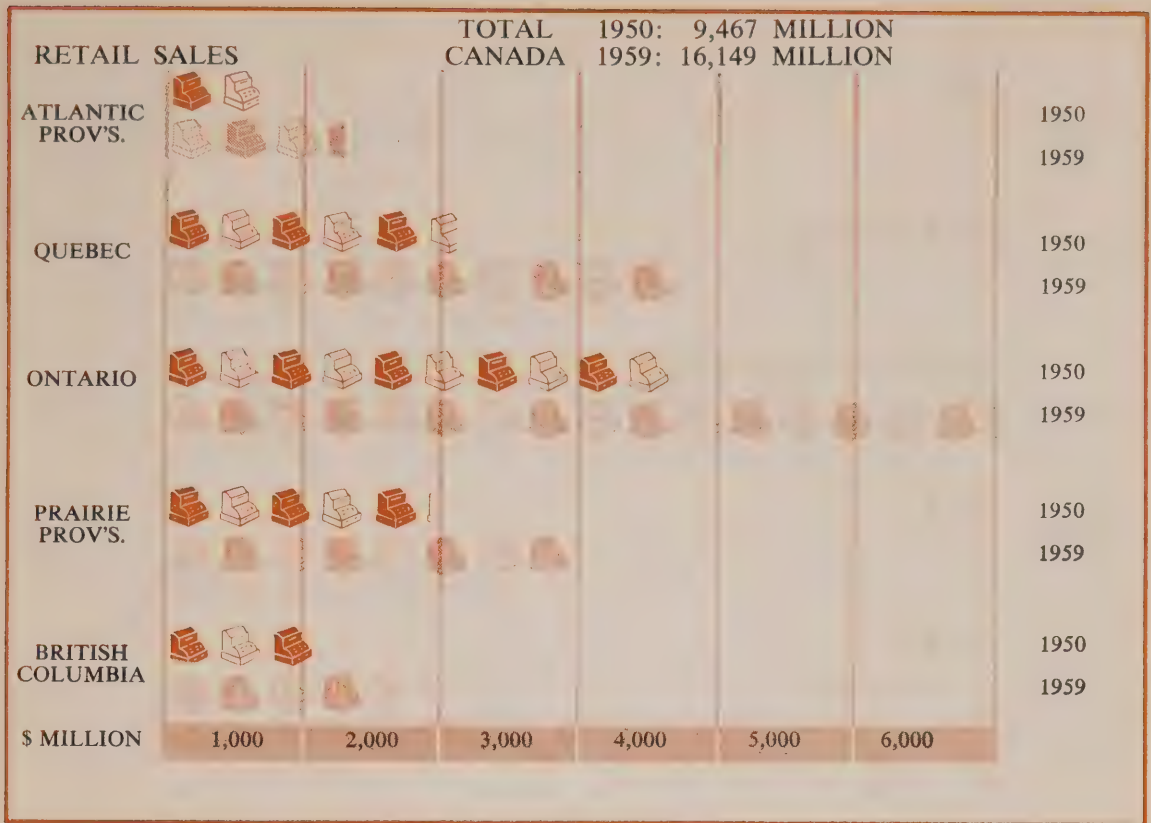
Chemicals production, retaining the strength established by the industry throughout the fifties, rose from \$1,274 million in 1958 to \$1,367 million in 1959 — a gain of 7%.

ONTARIO

"Workshop of the Nation"

1950 - 1959 - 1960





NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

TOTAL CANADA 1950: 519 MILLION
1960: 1,196 MILLION



TOTAL NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT

TOTAL CANADA 1950: 3,823 MILLION
1960: 8,767 MILLION



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The long-term decline in farm employment has continued, due to increased mechanization and productivity. Farm income across Canada, including supplementary payments, decreased slightly in 1959 to \$2,776 million from \$2,787 million recorded in 1958. Increased purchases of farm equipment were particularly prominent in the total increases in 1959 over the preceding year in capital and producer goods. While Canada's population growth has continually helped to solve many marketing problems, the problem of marketing Canada's largest crop — wheat — continues.

DOMESTIC DEMANDS

Retail sales right across Canada have been the highest on record, exceeding \$16 billion in 1959, up 5% over 1958. Personal income in total, after deducting direct tax payments, increased by more than 6% between 1958 and 1959.

An improved tempo of economic activity has been reflected in higher returns to all major income groups. Expanded industrial production has contributed to a sharp recovery in corporate profits, enabling a further increase in wage and salary scales. Increased rates of pay, together with more and steadier employment, raised labour income by 8% in 1959 over the preceding year. Considered as a portion of the labour force, the number of jobless persons in Canada fell. These factors have all provided the basis for a substantial rise in consumer spending. Durable goods in particular moved ahead in 1959, with no sign that consumer demand has been fully satisfied.

Canada's population at January 1, 1960, stood at 17,678,000, an increase of 2.3% in a year.

The Canadian labour force rose to 6.2 million in 1959, or an increase of over 100,000 during the year. Principal employment increases in 1959 were in the service and trade industries, while employment in the goods producing industries has not reached the high levels achieved prior to 1957-1958 despite expanded volume of production.

While consumer spending increased Canadians still managed to keep their savings deposits at record levels. As a proportion of disposable income, savings in 1959 reached the unusually high ratio of 8%. Personal saving in the third quarter of 1959 was running at an annual rate of \$1.8 billion — one of the highest rates of saving in several years. With an eye to this large accumulation of savings — indicating continued buoyancy of the consumer market — business and industry anticipate a buying spree in 1960.

LEADING CANADIAN EXPORTS

Ranked by Value — 1958*

TABLE I
EXPORTS
TO OTHER
COUNTRIES

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	EXPORTS TO U.S.A.	EXPORTS TO U.K.	EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
	\$	%	%	%
Newsprint -----	690	86	7	7
Wheat -----	446	3	34	63
Lumber -----	292	78	12	10
Wood Pulp -----	285	84	9	7
Uranium -----	277	95	5	—
Aluminum -----	222	44	31	25
Nickel -----	213	49	25	26
Copper -----	137	31	35	34
Aircraft -----	109	14	—	86
Iron Ore -----	108	72	15	13
Farm Machinery -----	94	93	—	7
Asbestos -----	91	53	9	38
Barley -----	78	21	60	19
Crude Oil -----	73	100	—	—
Fish -----	71	98	—	2
Whisky -----	70	92	—	8
Wheat Flour -----	69	—	33	67
Zinc -----	55	66	24	10
Machinery -----	47	32	—	68
Fertilizer -----	46	86	—	14
Flaxseed -----	45	—	41	59
Pulpwood -----	35	86	8	6
TOTAL EXPORTS ---	4,830	59	16	25

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

FOREIGN TRADE

Canada's foreign trade in 1959 strongly reflected the business recovery experienced at home and in her principal market, the United States — to which exports for the year increased by 10% to a new record of \$3,207 million. Total exports for the first time reached nearly \$5.2 billion, an increase of 5% over 1958, with the whole of the increase and more — \$292 million — accounted for by the United States. Increased exports to the U.S. offset an \$8 million decrease in Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries other than Britain, and a \$49 million decrease in exports to other countries. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by \$16 million to total \$797 million in 1959.

Increases in exports of newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, iron ore, asbestos, uranium, iron and steel, aluminum, nickel, oil, farm implements and beverages

LEADING CANADIAN IMPORTS

Ranked by Value — 1958*

TABLE II
IMPORTS
FROM OTHER
COUNTRIES

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	IMPORTS FROM U.S.A.	IMPORTS FROM U.K.	IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
	\$	%	%	%
Machinery -----	533	85	7	8
Crude Oil -----	279	—	—	100
Automobile Parts -----	241	97	2	1
Electrical Apparatus -----	240	78	14	8
Rolling Mill Products -----	147	79	9	12
Automobiles -----	142	37	38	25
Internal Combustion Engines	121	81	16	3
Tractors -----	117	95	5	—
Aircraft -----	94	77	22	1
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings --	88	73	22	5
Farm Implements -----	81	97	—	3
Bituminous Coal -----	67	100	—	—
Cotton Fabrics -----	66	75	6	19
Fuel Oil -----	65	41	—	59
Paperboard and Paper				
Products -----	65	93	—	7
Sugar -----	59	—	—	100
Coffee -----	55	—	—	100
Synthetic Plastics -----	55	95	—	5
Raw Cotton -----	45	65	—	35
Chemicals -----	42	84	9	7
TOTAL IMPORTS ---	5,192	69	10	21

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

were more than enough to offset weaknesses in sales of wheat, and fishery products. Beef exports to the United States were less than the previous year, and Canadian sales of aircraft abroad were down due to the completion in 1958 of non-recurring contracts for military aircraft to NATO countries.

Imports in 1959 reached \$5.7 billion. The larger increases included industrial machinery and equipment, automotive goods, rolling mill products, farm implements and consumer durable goods. Tables I and II, above, show the magnitude of Canada's foreign trade by product categories for the year 1958, the latest year for which figures are available.

More than 78% of Canada's imports were in the form of fully manufactured goods, while approximately 65% of our exports were in raw materials or semi-processed goods.

The United States was again Canada's best customer and principal supplier. In 1959 the United States took 62% of Canada's total commodity exports, compared with 59% in 1958. Nearly 70% of imports came from the United States. The United Kingdom remained Canada's next best trading partner, accounting for approximately 15% of exports and 10% of imports.

Canada's purchase of goods and services from other countries in 1959 exceeded Canada's sales to other countries by a record \$1,460 million, up almost 35% over the previous year's total of \$1,085 million and slightly higher than the 1957 peak of \$1,424 million. This high adverse balance in Canada's trade resulted from an increase in merchandise imports, income transfers and other payments for services.

Canada's net indebtedness to other countries, due to inflows of capital and to accumulated earnings on international investments, totalled \$15,400 million at the end of 1959, \$1,900 million higher than the 1958 total.

More than one-half of this increase in the Canadian deficit was due to the enlarged imbalance on merchandise account, a deficit which rose from \$170 million in 1958 to \$386 million in 1959, as imports climbed more rapidly than exports. Canada's imbalance on non-merchandise items, transactions such as tourist expenditures, freight and shipping charges, interest and dividend payments to non-residents, and corporate profits to non-residents from Canadian subsidiary companies, has continued to increase, and reached \$1,074 million in 1959, compared with \$915 million in 1958.

More than one-half of this deficit is directly related to Canada's indebtedness abroad and subject to the effects of her continued growth. Total interest and dividend payments by Canadians to other countries rose to a record \$656 million in 1959, from \$586 million in the previous year. Other forms of investment income added \$100 million of related payments, and there were also larger payments by Canadian subsidiaries to parent companies for services.

Usually deficits in the balance of trade between Canada and other countries, the United States in particular, have been more than balanced by the inflow of American capital with the result that the Canadian dollar has been selling at a premium. The rising strength of the Canadian dollar, which increased steadily from a premium of under 3% in January to more than 5% in the last four months of 1959, has been an inhibiting factor to Canada's exporting industries, tending to give our competitors in world markets a distinct advantage, while also strengthening competition in the domestic market by lowering the cost of imported goods.

However, while movements of capital into direct investment, portfolio stocks and bonds, official loans and long-term investments were larger in 1959, their growth failed to keep pace with Canada's rising deficit on current account. For this reason they financed only 71% of the deficit on current account during the year, compared with 93% the year before.

A notable feature of international trade in 1959 was the clearly marked trend toward the removal of long-standing restrictions against imports of dollar goods. The United Kingdom, Australia, other Commonwealth nations, Japan and a number of countries in Western Europe all acted to permit easier access of goods from Canada and the United States. However, the easing of import curbs had little effect in improving Canada's sales abroad, largely because of the high price of the Canadian dollar. In fact, countries which lifted restrictions on dollar goods practically all bought fewer goods from Canada in 1959 than in the previous year. Japan was an exception, importing one-third more from Canada, to a total of \$140 million.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND EXPANSION

New capital continually flowing into the Canadian economy has been responsible for the phenomenal growth of both the manufacturing and resource industries in post-war years, and has, as well, provided employment in the construction, resource, manufacturing, and, indirectly, the service industries. While being essential to Canada's rapid rate of development, it has, in fact, continued to finance our trade deficit. Foreign investment in Canada in 1959 is expected to total an approximate \$21 billion.

Total new Canadian capital investment in 1959 reached \$8,411 million, or upward from the \$8,321 million forecast at the year's outset. Investment in 1959 was up from \$8,364 million spent in 1958, though slightly less than the record \$8.7 billion of 1957. Sectors of the economy reporting larger expenditures than in 1958 were agriculture, mining, construction, finance, forestry and the service industries, including institutions and governments. Capital investment in manufacturing utilities, trade and housing all registered declines from 1958 figures. Housing starts are estimated to have reached the 141,000 mark, compared with 164,000 recorded in 1958, Canada's peak year in residential construction.

Other sectors of the construction industry enjoyed one of the best years on record. Latest figures indicate that \$5.8 billion, or nearly 70% of total Canadian investment in 1959, was spent on construction with another \$1.3 billion spent on construction repairs and maintenance. In addition, over \$2.6 billion was estimated to have gone into new machinery and equipment.

Industrial building permits in the latter part of the year gained 18% over the similar period in 1958. As indicated in the section "The Year Ahead — 1960" elsewhere in this Review, new capital investment in manufacturing in 1960 is expected to equal \$1,196 million, compared with \$1,074 million in 1959 and \$1,095 million in 1958.



ONTARIO 1959

WORKSHOP OF THE NATION

AS CANADA'S most important producing area, accounting as it does for more than 42% of Canada's total net value of commodity production, Ontario in 1959 contributed in large measure toward the nation's recovery from the 1957-1958 recession. Producing more than 50% by value of Canada's manufacturing output, Ontario's economy moved ahead in 1959 to share heavily in the country's continued growth and prosperity, while reflecting current Canadian economic trends.

Increased consumer spending, a large capital investment programme, growing domestic demand for manufactures and world demand for raw materials all served to push the economy of the Province into new high ground. The manufacturing and mining industries enjoyed their biggest years on record, while forestry production was ahead over 1958. Construction activity and agricultural production slightly declined from 1958 levels.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Ontario's primary strength lies in the growth of its manufacturing industries. Manufacturing in Ontario produced a record volume of goods, with factory shipments estimated at \$11.6 billion. This was 5% above the previous high of \$11.1 billion established in 1957, and 9% above the 1958 value.

The manufacturing industry recovered strength in the final quarter of 1958, and went on to register continued advances throughout 1959. Both durable and non-durable goods recorded gains over 1958. Major industries recording gains were the primary iron and steel industry, electrical apparatus and supplies, motor

vehicles and parts, rubber products, pulp and paper, the oil refining industry and petroleum products.

Table III on page 28 clearly indicates the heavy concentration of the nation's manufacturing production in Ontario. (Twenty leading industries in Canada and Ontario, 1957, the latest year for which figures are available.) In terms of finished product, and industries engaged in the manufacture of parts and supplies, as well as service industries, Ontario continues to have far greater variety and diversity than other Canadian provinces. The combination of raw materials, power and available markets has drawn many of Canada's most important industries to the Province. Ontario manufacturers produce 98% of the nation's output of automotive vehicles and parts, and agricultural equipment; over 90% of heavy electrical machinery; 82% of rubber products; 79% of tele-communication equipment; 77% of primary iron and steel products; 67% of fruit and vegetable preparations and approximately 60% of both industrial machinery and equipment and chemical products.

In addition to leading the nation in manufacturing output, Ontario in 1959 continued to lead in value of annual output in the mining industry, the construction industry and agriculture.

Ontario's value of mineral production in 1959, by preliminary estimates, was the highest on record — climbing 22% over 1958, or from \$790 million to \$963 million. The 1959 value of Ontario's mineral output represented more than 40% of the Canadian total, compared with only 37% in the previous year. Almost 59% of Canada's metal production came from Ontario, as did 42% of the country's structural materials.

Uranium, nickel, copper and iron ore all registered impressive gains and were the most important dollar earners in the Ontario mining industry. Uranium, with production valued at \$263 million, led all other minerals in Ontario in 1959 in value of production; followed by nickel (\$240 million); copper (\$110 million); iron ore (\$48.5 million); natural gas (\$6.4 million) and crude oil (\$3.3 million). Other minerals registering gains were zinc, platinum, silver, asbestos, gypsum and salt. Ontario continued to produce about one-half the world's supply of platinum. Gold production, at \$89.5 million, was slightly down, though accounting for three-fifths of Canada's production. Ontario remained the only Canadian producer of platinum, and such rare metals as palladium, iridium, and rhodium.

Despite a decline in residential building in 1959, Ontario's lumber industry enjoyed a good year due to strong demand in other construction activity and exports. The 1959 cut is estimated at approximately 700 million board feet, compared with 640 million feet in 1958. Output of Ontario's pulp and paper industry was up 3% over the previous year.

During 1959 new capital expenditures in Ontario amounted to an estimated \$2,923 million, down 6% from the \$3,104 million spent the previous year. While expenditures on construction declined, there was a small increase in outlays for new machinery and equipment. It has been estimated that 67% of all new capital

TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO AND CANADA 1957*

BY VALUE OF PRODUCTION

TABLE III

INDUSTRY	CANADA (\$ millions)	ONTARIO (\$ millions)	ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
Motor Vehicles	949	937	99
Motor Vehicles Parts	315	298	95
Heavy Electrical Machinery	301	273	91
Rubber Products	326	266	82
Iron and Steel Mills	705	545	77
Telecommunication Equipment ..	218	168	77
Iron Foundries	276	193	70
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations	265	180	68
Sheet Metal Products	309	183	59
Industrial Machinery	363	214	59
Brass and Copper Products	182	105	58
Aircraft and Parts	424	232	55
Furniture	307	150	49
Printing and Publishing	314	151	48
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting & Refining	1,280	611	48
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus	381	179	47
Slaughtering & Meat Packing	907	348	38
Butter and Cheese	470	170	36
Pulp and Paper Mills	1,412	443	31
Refined Petroleum Products	1,377	365	27

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

investment, or \$1,954 million, was spent on construction in 1959, with the remaining \$968 million spent on new machinery and equipment. In addition, substantial sums were spent on repair. Repair expenditures on construction amounted to \$468 million, and those on machinery and equipment amounted to \$564 million. Estimates indicate that expenditures in 1960 on construction as well as machinery and equipment will exceed the totals of 1959.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Gross value of Ontario's agricultural production was nearly \$19 million less than the 1958 total of \$1,188 million due to adverse weather conditions. However, value of farm cash income was up over 1958, establishing a new record at \$867 million compared with \$863 million in 1958, and representing almost one-third of total farm cash income in Canada. Net income was down from \$381 million in 1958 to \$345 million in 1959. Improvement in livestock production and dairy products helped to offset the loss in output of other crops.

Fruit output was down 30% from 1958, largely due to heavy frost hitting the fruit belt. Winter wheat and tobacco harvests also declined due to adverse weather conditions.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

A rapidly expanding population in Ontario has provided ample labour as well as a ready market for the Province's manufacturing industries. Population climbed during the year by 153,000, rising from 5,887,000 at the end of 1958 to 6,040,000 at January 1, 1960. This represented a 50% increase in population since 1946, and a faster rate of growth than for the nation as a whole. Today, more than 34% of the Canadian population live in Ontario.

Immigration was down for the second consecutive year, with approximately 56,000 immigrants settling in the Province, compared with an approximate 64,000 in 1958. More than 50% of all immigrants entering Canada in the post-war years have consistently settled in Ontario. This influx of families into the Province has continued to increase the demand for consumer goods, housing, schools, roads, transportation, and a variety of services. This expanding domestic market has, in turn, reacted to expand production facilities and stimulate industrial expansion.

Natural population increase in Ontario has been accelerated in recent years, with the rise in the birth rate from 24.3 per thousand in 1950 to 27.0 per thousand in 1959, the highest birth rate on record. The death rate, at 8.7 per thousand in 1959, was very near its all-time low.

A study made in 1959 by the Ontario Department of Economics to analyze the age structure of Ontario's population, which is almost equally divided between male and female, found that more than 31% of the population was under age 15; 20.5% were between the ages of 15 and 29; 21.5% between the ages of 30 and 44; 15% were between the ages of 45 and 59; while 12% were 60 years and over. Thus three-quarters of the population are under 45 years of age, indicating the accent on youth in Ontario's current growth.

The labour force increased by 35,000, but as the number at work rose by 50,000 the average rate of unemployment in 1959 was 16% lower than in the previous year.

The manufacturing industry is the most important single employer in the Province, employing as it does approximately 30% of a total labour force of 2.3 million. Next in importance, though at a considerable distance, comes the service industries, accounting for over 20% of the total; followed by trade, which accounts for 17%. Other major segments of the labour force, including agriculture, mining, construction, forestry, utilities and finance, each account for less than 10% of the total.

HEARTLAND MARKET

With more than one-third of Canada's population and 40% of her personal income, Ontario is the largest and richest market in Canada. The Province accounted for 38% of all retail sales in Canada in 1959, or a total of \$6.2 billion. With this high level of personal income and expenditure, the living standards of Ontario families have risen sharply. Automobile registration has jumped nearly 80% since 1950, and represents 40% of Canadian registration. In 1959 nearly 99% of Ontario homes were electrified; more than 96% had electric or gas refrigeration; nearly 90% were equipped with telephones and had electric washing machines; 95% enjoyed radios and nearly 85% had television. High incomes, when coupled with projected increases in Ontario's population, will lead to a market force which deserves the attention of every manufacturer.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Ontario absorbed approximately 45% of Canadian manufacturing investment in 1959.

During 1959, Ontario gained 146 new manufacturing industries, while 55 Ontario manufacturers expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, and another 573 Ontario firms undertook major expansions at site. These figures relate only to the more important industrial expansion and do not include growth in commercial, retail and service business.

In tabulating the list of new industries establishing in Ontario in 1959, the Trade and Industry Branch has endeavoured to use as its yardstick only those firms employing 10 or more people and/or which use 5,000 square feet or more in their operations. A list of these new manufacturing establishments, with their various products, is outlined on page 58.

The names of the 55 Ontario manufacturers that opened new branch plants, with their locations, are given on page 64; names of industries expanding at site are listed on page 66.

Canadian companies accounted for 79 of the total 146 new manufacturers locating here last year, followed by United States firms, which accounted for 56 of the total. West Germany accounted for 3 new industries and the United Kingdom for 2. Six new industries came here from Western Europe, one each from Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland and Portugal.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1950

During the ten-year period, 1950-1959, countries of origin of the major manufacturers* opening new plants in Ontario were: Canada, accounting for 44% of the total; the United States, a close second, accounting for 40%; the United Kingdom with 10% of the total; West Germany, 3%; and other countries, almost entirely from Western Europe, also representing 3%.

The best source of new industries in Ontario since 1956 has been Canada itself. Most of these new Canadian industries opening operations in Ontario were new firms initiated by Canadian interests and Canadian capital, a certain sign of domestic business faith, initiative and enterprise in Ontario's expanding economy. Some have been branch plants of Canadian companies in other provinces establishing in Ontario for the first time. Table IV, below, outlines the number of major new industries locating in Ontario which have been recorded by the Trade and Industry Branch annually since 1950.

*Based on increment of new industries recorded by the Trade and Industry Branch since 1950 — see Table IV below, also see "Origin of New Manufacturing Establishments", page 33.

TABLE IV

MAJOR NEW INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO
1950-1959*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1950	105	1957	117
1951	101	1958	86
1952	132	1959	146
1953	137		
1954	103		—
1955	128	TOTAL	1,199
1956	144		—

*The Trade and Industry Branch in tabulating new industries locating in Ontario since 1950 has only recorded the larger industries and those commencing manufacturing in the Province for the first time. Hence the above figures do not compare with the total of 5,143 given in Tables V, VI and VIII, which outline the number of new manufacturing establishments, 1950-1958, by industry, employment size group by industry, and country of origin by industry, all of which were especially prepared for this Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are published here for the first time. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures include all manufacturing establishments setting up business during the period 1950-1958 regardless of size, and also include branch plants of already established industry, which the Trade and Industry Branch has annually listed separately, and which for the year 1959 appear elsewhere in this Review. D.B.S. has also included certain operations which the Trade and Industry Branch has classified as service industry and not industrial expansion.

While the number of new industries originating from the United Kingdom have decreased in recent years, undoubtedly, a sign of European economic recovery, the fact remains that there has been stepped-up United Kingdom investment in Canadian manufacturing through amalgamation, merger and outright purchase of "going" Canadian concerns, as well as an increased trend on the part of British companies to enter the Canadian market through manufacturing arrangements, sales subsidiaries and agency arrangements. Interest in Canada, especially from West Germany, remains high. Also, American businessmen have continued to be consistently attracted to Ontario by its expanding market opportunities in an economic climate of political stability, and by the Province's abundant supply of readily accessible and vital resource materials.

GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

Table V on page 34 indicates by industry that 5,143 new manufacturing establishments located in the Province during the period 1950-1958, or an average of some 570 per year. This Table was especially prepared for the Trade and Industry Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is published here for the first time. It should be noted that these DBS figures differ from the Trade and Industry Branch's tabulations (see footnote to Table IV on page 31 — Major New Industries in Manufacturing in Ontario, 1950-1959), since DBS have recorded all manufacturing establishments setting up operations during the period regardless of size, and have included branch plants of industry already established in the Province. The Trade and Industry Branch have consistently recorded only the major industries locating in the Province, and have annually listed branch plants of established industry separately as expansions.

It is interesting to note that of the nearly 17,500 new manufacturing establishments set up in Canada during the 1950-1958 period, some 30% were in Ontario. Since Ontario has continued to produce 50% by value of Canada's total manufacturing output, it is apparent that Ontario establishments are, however, larger than the average for Canada, and thus produce more goods and employ more people per establishment.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Table VI on page 36 gives the employment size group by various sectors of industry for the period 1950-1958. This Table, also especially prepared for the Branch, is published here for the first time. It is interesting to note that in total the new establishments are numerically dominated by small plants. This Table indicates that actually 61% of the new establishments employ 4 people

or less; 23% employ between 5 and 14; 7% employ between 15 and 24; 5% employ from 25 to 49; 2% employ from 50 to 99; while another 2% employ 100 people or more.

Hence it is apparent that nearly 85% employ 14 people or less. However, although small, these firms constitute important employers. If we assume that for each size group the average employment is near the mid-point of the range indicated, then we can assume that the small manufacturing establishments, those employing 14 people or less, by sheer numbers make a sizeable contribution to employment, or roughly in excess of 21,000, or 40% of the total.

Nevertheless, the contribution of the larger firms, those employing 15 or more people, is obvious, accounting as they do for 60% of estimated employment in Ontario's new manufacturing establishments during the period, while numerically representing only 16% of new establishments.

If 1959 is taken into account, the estimated employment figure by new manufacturing establishments in Ontario during the decade would likely rise to 58,000, a figure approximating the 63,000 increase in manufacturing employment in Ontario during the 1950's.

THE LARGE EMPLOYERS

Table VII on page 37 gives estimated employment by size group by industry. The five large industrial sectors accounting for some 60% of employment in manufacturing during the period 1950-1958 were iron and steel products; wood products; food and beverages; clothing and miscellaneous manufacturing.

ORIGIN OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Table VIII on page 37, again especially prepared for the Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows the country of origin of new manufacturing establishments in Ontario, 1950-1958. Of the total of 5,143, 91% or 4,667, were of Canadian origin. The United States accounted for 389 new industries, or 7.6% of the total. Next came the United Kingdom, with 60 new industries, representing 1% of the total, and other countries, mostly from Western Europe, 27, or less than 1%. In all categories but one, namely tobacco and tobacco products, Canadian totals far exceeded those of non-Canadian origin.

Here, it should be noted that while the number of new manufacturing establishments of Canadian origin during the period greatly outnumbered plants established with foreign origin, the bulk of Canadian industry is relatively small in size; hence numbers alone do not bear any relationship to the total volume and value of output of Canadian-owned industry compared to foreign-owned industry.

NUMBER OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY,

INDUSTRY	1950	1951	1952
Foods and Beverages	113	81	78
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	—	—	—
Rubber Products	1	2	2
Leather Products	11	2	10
Textile Mills	7	17	14
Clothing	36	30	32
Wood Products	68	99	82
Paper Products	6	5	5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries ..	16	48	30
Iron and Steel Products	40	50	114
Transportation Equipment	9	13	13
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	8	9	9
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	5	5	20
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	15	17	20
Products of Petroleum and Coal	2	1	4
Chemicals and Allied Products	11	20	24
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	33	60	61
TOTAL	381	459	533

In terms of number, the five most important growth industries of Canadian origin were wood products, food and beverages, iron and steel products, printing and allied trades, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Together, they accounted for 70% of the Canadian total.

The five most important growth industries of United States origin in terms of number during the period, and accounting for 76% of the American total, were iron and steel products; electrical apparatus and supplies; chemicals and allied products; non-ferrous metal products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Industries originating from the United Kingdom and other countries (together accounting for less than 2% of the total) were thinly spread through most categories. The most important in the group, and accounting for 70% of the combined total from the United Kingdom and other countries, were nevertheless identical to the industrial categories originating from the United States.

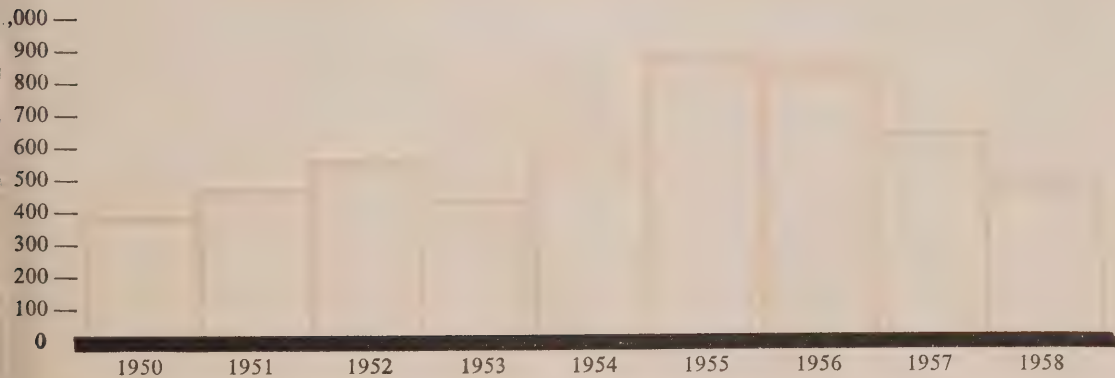
1950 - 1958

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TABLE V

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTALS
67	73	145	133	69	57	816
—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	2	3	3	3	1	18
9	12	10	19	7	10	90
18	15	25	24	18	20	158
28	36	65	52	53	42	374
55	90	97	142	115	82	830
3	3	5	7	8	8	50
40	47	85	54	58	39	417
66	103	146	150	122	98	889
9	13	18	28	23	12	138
9	22	29	24	26	20	156
20	34	31	35	20	14	184
27	53	45	50	35	19	287
1	3	—	2	2	3	18
22	21	24	29	24	19	194
42	52	115	83	36	34	523
417	579	843	835	620	478	5,143

ANNUAL TOTALS OF NEW ESTABLISHMENTS



NUMBER OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1950 - 1958
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VI

INDUSTRY	100						Totals
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-49	50-99	and over	
Food and Beverages	584	165	30	24	9	4	816
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rubber Products	8	5	1	1	1	2	18
Leather Products	38	23	11	11	4	3	90
Textile Mills	98	36	14	6	3	1	158
Clothing	200	90	40	27	11	6	374
Wood Products	577	170	48	25	8	2	830
Paper Products	20	15	3	4	5	3	50
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	336	64	8	6	1	2	417
Iron and Steel Products	478	231	87	54	22	17	889
Transportation Equipment	63	29	13	17	8	8	138
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	87	42	10	11	2	4	156
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	54	56	26	22	5	21	184
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	158	85	23	8	6	7	287
Products of Petroleum and Coal	7	3	2	3	1	2	18
Chemicals and Allied Products	113	45	15	12	6	3	194
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	329	123	31	31	7	2	523
Total	3,150	1,182	362	262	99	88	5,143

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE GROUP BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VII

INDUSTRY	100						Totals
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-49	50-99	and over	
Food and Beverages	1752	1650	450	888	675	400	5815
Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Rubber Products	24	50	15	37	75	200	401
Leather Products	114	230	165	407	300	300	1516
Textile Mills	294	360	210	222	225	100	1411
Clothing	600	900	600	999	825	600	4524
Wood Products	1731	1700	720	925	600	200	5876
Paper Products	60	150	45	148	375	300	1078
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1008	640	120	222	75	200	2765
Iron & Steel Products	1434	2310	1305	1998	1650	1700	10397
Transportation Equipment	189	290	195	629	600	800	2703
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	261	420	150	407	150	400	1788
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies ..	162	560	390	814	375	2100	4401
Non-Metallic Mineral Products ..	474	850	345	296	450	700	3115
Products of Petroleum and Coal ..	21	30	30	111	75	200	467
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	339	450	225	444	450	300	2208
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	987	1230	465	1147	525	200	4554
Total	9,450	11,820	5,430	9,694	7,425	8,800	52,619

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VIII

INDUSTRY	FOREIGN ORIGIN				TOTALS
	U.K.	U.S.A.	OTHER	CANADA	
Food and Beverages	5	8	1	802	816
Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	—	—	1	—	1
Rubber Products	1	7	—	10	18
Leather Products	—	5	—	85	90
Textile Mills	3	5	—	150	158
Clothing	—	4	—	370	374
Wood Products	3	12	2	813	830
Paper Products	—	8	2	40	50
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	—	8	1	408	417
Iron and Steel Products	15	118	7	749	889
Transportation Equipment	3	21	—	114	138
Non-Ferrous Metal Products ..	7	19	—	130	156
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	6	69	1	108	184
Non-Metallic Mineral Products ..	3	12	1	271	287
Products of Petroleum and Coal ..	—	3	—	15	18
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	9	50	5	130	194
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5	40	6	472	523
Total	60	389	27	4,667	5,143



PREVIEW OF THE 1960's

"Though man lives in the present, which in an instant becomes the past, he devotes the majority of his efforts and thoughts to the future. It is the future which judges man's deeds and profits from his achievements. The swift rush of technological change, which carries all else before it, bears both the hope of the future and a deadly fear of destruction."

—S. M. BLACK.

"Ten years ago Ontario's population formed 32.6 per cent of the Canadian total; now we have 34.2 per cent of the nation's population. That is a very significant change. For the last decade we have been growing more rapidly than the rest of Canada. Despite the spectacular development of other parts of Canada, Ontario still accounts for half the nation's manufacturing output, as well as 40 per cent of its mineral production, 30 per cent of its agricultural output and one-third of its pulp and paper. Thirty-seven per cent of Canada's capital investment takes place in this Province and thirty-eight per cent of all retail and consumer sales. These are striking facts. They help to explain why by far the largest proportion of capital and industries from abroad locate in Ontario and why over half of all the immigrants to Canada settle in this Province. People like to settle in Ontario where things are happening. Here is an educational system of the highest order. Here are diversified occupations and industries. Here is a secure environment for capital investment. We are the heart of Canada's domestic market and we border on eight states with a population in excess of 65 million people. Given proper incentives and sound management we are assured of continuing growth and expansion."

—The Ontario Budget Statement, February 25, 1960



THE YEAR AHEAD 1960

CANADIANS stepped into the new decade of the 1960's optimistic over the healthy 6% increase in the Gross National Product achieved in 1959, and anticipating another healthy increase in 1960 which may well equal last year's gain. While the year 1960 was predicted to be the biggest in the nation's history in terms of industrial production and total capital investment in all sectors of the economy, the prevalent mood among leaders of Canada's business community was one of sober optimism, tempered by a realistic self-assessment.

Although markets at home and abroad had strengthened since mid-year 1959, causing production and operating levels of Canadian industry to move upward, and thus creating new interest in expansion, there were adjustments to be made. Of primary concern was a mounting adverse trade balance and the consequent need for Canadian industry, in order to meet growing foreign competition at home and abroad, to reduce unit costs of manufacturing and become more determined salesmen in world markets. Thus the new year of a new decade opened with a new emphasis on the need for a rising rate of productivity, certainly in sharp contrast to the earlier emphasis on physical growth in the fifties. Here appears the real challenge of the 1960's for Canadian manufacturers and businessmen.

Canadian business activity as a whole is expected to enjoy vigorous expansion throughout 1960, with the total capital investment programme in all sectors of the economy anticipated to reach an all-time high of \$8.8 billion, or a 4% increase over 1959. This exceeds last year's new capital investment total by nearly \$360 million, and is \$53 million higher than the former peak of \$8.7 billion established in 1957.

Of particular importance is the resurgence in business investment anticipated this year, predicted to be 6% over 1959, reversing the decline in the past two or three years. On the other hand, outlays for housing and social capital are likely to be a somewhat smaller part of the total investment programme this year.

As Table IX on page 45 illustrates, the most important contribution to the overall increase in business investment will be provided by a sharply increased rate of spending by the resource based industries. Outlays in the forest and mineral products industries are likely to be about 20% above those of 1959. This includes a substantially higher rate of spending in the base metal mining and primary iron and steel industries and in the forest product industries.

Mining alone anticipates an increase of \$62 million in capital spending, up 18% from last year.

The manufacturing industry will lead the way in total value of increased capital spending over 1959 as secondary industries expand and modernize their production facilities. Total new capital investment in manufacturing is expected to increase by more than 11%, rising from \$1,074 million to \$1,196 million, or an increase of \$122 million. The manufacturing industry will spend some 17% more on new machinery and equipment this year. Industries spending considerably more on capital equipment this year include paper products, rubber products, electrical apparatus and supplies, iron and steel and chemicals.

Institutional services expect an increase of \$95 million in capital spending, up 18% over 1959. Financial institutions anticipate an increase of \$55 million, up an impressive 23% over last year. While total investment intentions by utilities remained at a high level, a modest \$13 million decline is foreseen.

Capital spending by government, in total, will only slightly exceed the 1959 level, or will be up \$23 million over 1959 expenditures of \$1,312 million, despite pressing needs for public utilities and capital works particularly at the municipal and provincial levels. A number of factors influencing this moderating level of expenditures by government for all kinds of social capital works include, — a desire on the part of all levels of government to live within their income, heavy pressures to keep down taxes and to balance budgets, the high cost of borrowing money, and finally, the declining need for government to spend money on make-work programmes as the economy expands and absorbs the labour force.

Construction outlays are anticipated to be slightly above those of last year and the largest on record. A 5% increase in spending for non-residential construction, particularly in commercial and institutional building, will somewhat offset the \$63 million drop anticipated in housing activity. It is estimated that the number of new housing units started this year will be 10% to 15% fewer than the 141,000 starts of 1959. However, with 82,000 units under construction at the start of the year completions are expected to be close to last year's total of 146,000.

As shown by the accompanying Table X on page 44, some \$5,942 million of the total \$8,770 million of anticipated capital expenditure this year will be spent on new construction, with the remaining \$2,824 million to be spent on new machinery and equipment. In addition, another \$2,815 million will be spent on repair: \$1,374 million on construction repair and \$1,441 million on repair of machinery and equipment.

Total capital and repair expenditures in 1960 will reach an estimated \$11,585 million, up from \$11,160 million a year ago.

World trade is expected to expand in 1960 as the volume of production rises in Europe, the United States and other areas. This year Canada hopes for an increased share of international trade, stimulated by the removal of dollar and other import restrictions by Commonwealth countries and many European countries throughout 1959. However, Canadians are concerned that the new

trading blocs may prove "trade creating and trade diverting". It is hoped that the Inner Six and Outer Seven European nations will not establish reciprocal tariff and quota concessions to accommodate each other to the exclusion of other trading nations. Canada's chief responsibility on the home front will be to guard against rising costs of production in order to meet the competition of lower cost economies selling similar wares in world markets.

The growth of the United States, where new production and prosperity are expected to break all previous records in 1960, will remain of immense importance to Canadian prosperity. An anticipated sharp increase in business capital spending in the United States could well step up the inflow of investment funds from American concerns with subsidiaries in Canada. Also, given that country's increasing dependence on Canada's natural resources, it should mean that Canada's resource industries in 1960 will be further favourably affected. However, in terms of inflow of American capital, Canada could well be adversely affected by the growing movement of United States investment overseas to protect their position in the European Common Market.

Immigration will contribute to the growing domestic market. Canada will, however, continue to compete with other countries for new citizens, and with European recovery now a fact, Canada will experience more difficulty in attracting the same number of newcomers as she was able to do in the earlier post-war years.

On condition that prices remain relatively stable, disposable personal income is expected to enjoy a greater advance in 1960 than in 1959, which will increase spending on all kinds of consumer goods and services, particularly durables. Personal savings, at record levels throughout 1959, plus an increased level of personal income, will provide the Canadian public with more buying power than at any time in its history. Retail sales are expected to climb 5% to 6% over the all-time high established in 1959.

ONTARIO — 1960

Ontario enters the 1960's as it did the 1950's — in a mood of confidence and on a strong growth trend. Ontario will participate to a marked degree in the growth anticipated for Canada during the current year. The Province in recent years has continued to account for approximately 37% of the nation's total new capital investment, while growing foreign demand for Ontario's natural resources of mine and forest will stimulate production.

Table XI on page 44 shows capital and repair expenditures anticipated in Ontario during 1960. Total capital expenditures on both construction and new machinery, as well as repair expenditures, are expected to increase and reach \$4,183 million, up nearly 6% from \$3,954 million spent in 1959.

Table XII, opposite, gives anticipated capital expenditures by type of enterprise, including major manufacturing sectors, for 1960, and compares expenditures with those of a year ago. Total capital expenditure estimated at

\$3,135 million is up 7% from \$2,923 million in 1959. Ontario enterprises anticipating larger capital expenditures this year than last include primary industries, manufacturing, utilities, trade, finance and commercial services, institutional services and government departments.

Of particular interest are estimated capital expenditures in manufacturing which are expected to increase by 18% — rising from \$470 million in 1959 to \$555 million by the end of 1960. Ten of the fifteen manufacturing industries shown in Table XII anticipate larger investment programmes in 1960, with considerable gains over 1959 anticipated in food and beverages, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products, and chemical and allied products. A confident economy with a growing domestic market should see total manufacturing output in Ontario in 1960 break a new record.

TABLE XII

NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ALL SECTORS
ONTARIO — 1960*
(millions \$)

	1959	1960
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES -----	266.3	270.0
MANUFACTURING		
Foods and Beverages -----	57.1	67.0
Rubber Products -----	10.1	14.3
Textile Products -----	8.3	11.6
Clothing -----	3.3	3.2
Wood Products -----	11.3	8.2
Paper Products -----	41.7	34.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries -----	11.6	14.3
Iron and Steel Products -----	103.4	145.9
Transportation Equipment -----	29.6	39.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products -----	14.7	24.3
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies -----	20.0	22.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Products -----	26.6	23.5
Products of Petroleum and Coal -----	17.0	14.1
Chemical Products -----	43.6	57.4
Other Manufacturing -----	71.7	75.0
Sub-total -----	470.0	554.9
UTILITIES -----	594.4	613.0
TRADE, FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES -----	288.8	320.5
HOUSING -----	643.7	641.0
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS -----	659.8	735.9
TOTAL -----	2,923.0	3,135.3

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL AND REPAIR INVESTMENT ONTARIO — 1960*

TABLE XI

	(millions \$)	
	1959	1960
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,954.5	2,062.6
Machinery & Equipment	968.5	1,072.7
Total Capital Expenditures	2,923.0	3,135.3
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	467.7	483.3
Machinery & Equipment	563.6	564.4
Total Repair Expenditures	1,031.3	1,047.7
CAPITAL & REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	2,422.2	2,545.9
Machinery & Equipment	1,532.1	1,637.1
Total Capital & Repair Expenditures	3,954.3	4,183.0

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL AND REPAIR INVESTMENT CANADA — 1960*

TABLE X

	(millions \$)	
	1959	1960
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	5,798	5,942
Machinery & Equipment	2,613	2,828
Total Capital Expenditures	8,411	8,770
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,329	1,374
Machinery & Equipment	1,420	1,441
Total Repair Expenditures	2,749	2,815
CAPITAL & REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	7,127	7,316
Machinery & Equipment	4,033	4,269
Total Capital and Repair Expenditures ..	11,160	11,585

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ALL SECTORS
CANADA — 1960*

TABLE IX

	(millions \$)	
	1959	1960
Agriculture and Fishing	555	571
Forestry	46	63
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	344	406
Manufacturing	1,074	1,196
Utilities	1,848	1,835
Construction Industry	183	187
Housing	1,759	1,696
Trade — Wholesale and Retail	333	364
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	244	299
Commercial Services	182	192
Institutional Services	531	626
Government Departments	1,312	1,335
TOTAL	8,411	8,770

*Preliminary Estimate.



THE SHAPE OF THE 1960's

"The breakthrough accomplished in the Fifties in weapons, in space research, in every type of scientific advance; the political breakthrough of a third of humanity hungering for economic growth — all these forces will expand explosively to make the Sixties a period of challenge and change unequalled in human history." — BARBARA WARD.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN . . .

ACCELERATION in the rate of change will be the mainstream in Canada's economic life of the 1960's. Canada since World War II has built an economy with an industrial base, with its manufacturing axis and hub in Ontario. Canada has committed herself as a middle power and, today, despite her relatively small numbers, exerts a major influence in international affairs. The St. Lawrence Seaway has further opened the plains of the interior to world shipping. Our Arctic shores reach out to those of Russia, and along our 49th parallel we live side by side with our long-established neighbour to the south. Advances made in only the last decade in every field of communication — by air, by sea and submarine, particularly by nuclear power and by every kind of tele-communications and electronic device — have drawn Canada into the web of world affairs as never before in the nation's history. Known as a hardy breed, her stock consisting of many nationalities and cultures, and accustomed to inhabiting a great land of fields, plains and mountains, a land stretching 5,780 miles in an arc from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, Canadians have but in the short period of a decade suddenly realized that they actually live in a very small world. With this realization has grown the accompanying acknowledgment that Canada's economy and prosperity — her very destiny — is tied inescapably to the tide, whims and fortunes of events and developments on a global basis.

The great and noble goals for the decade ahead may well belong to science and medicine, to education and social reform, and to international diplomacy. But nevertheless the high hopes and best intentions of Western culture would

crumble in the next ten years without the bedrock of economic prosperity and growth.

On the other hand, survival of Western culture in the nuclear age and the hopes of Canadians — and, indeed, all peoples of the world — for the future, rest on the willingness of the great powers, and all nations, not only to co-exist politically and economically, but to join together in resolving some of the specific problems that plague mankind. All told, the United States and Russia, are today spending more than \$100 billion a year on armaments, or more than the combined national incomes of all the nations of Asia and Africa in 1959.

While the so-called "white minority" is predicted to possess more than two-thirds of the world's wealth at the end of the 1960's (which at present has been estimated at twenty times as much real income per capita as the average Asian), the white man's hold on this wealth is apt to become more precarious. Prime Minister Diefenbaker, in an address to the Economic Club of Detroit, has recently warned: "I believe that in the interest of survival and to meet the Communist world offensive for the hearts of men, the United States and Canada and the other nations of the Free World with vast resources of material potentialities must extend economic aid for the under-developed areas of the world so as to assure development in those countries and to raise standards everywhere. In doing this we will manifest the spiritual foundations of democracy and meet the challenge of Communism which promises material benefits for the moment to hungry and needy human beings."

While the world's population in the sixties increases from its present 2.9 billion peoples to nearly 3.5 billion, — an increase equivalent to 33 times Canada's present population, or more than three times the present population of the United States — scientists and the clergy and the public will debate about methods for combatting the increase and providing food for the new masses, already a pressing problem in many of the underdeveloped countries. If this problem is adequately met by the nations concerned, and with the assistance of the wealthier nations of the world, and the invention of the hydrogen bomb should finally prove to dictate an end to world war, then the increased population augurs well for stepped up multilateral world trade in which Canada can enjoy an ever-increasing share.

Man's achievements in satellite and rocket technology during the past decade have been a major stimulus to thought and activity in every field of scientific endeavour. Research in rocketry and space flight have constituted an advance never before approached in terms of scientific techniques and the rate of new discoveries applying to every scientific field. It has stepped up activity in every form of engineering, more especially the electronic, chemical and metal industries, for it demands new engines, new communications and control systems, new materials and new fuels. It has been a great stimulant to computer technology. It has intimately involved the biological sciences and psychology as man prepares to leap into space. The continued discovery and revelation of new facts about the universe are apt to cause a mental stir surpassing anything induced by former

discoveries, and would, perhaps, draw mankind closer together to live in a more peaceful co-existence.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE . . . CANADA AND ONTARIO

A chief stimulus to Canada's industrial growth throughout the sixties will be an ever-increasing domestic market. Canada's population is predicted to reach 22 million by 1970, or a 25% increase over 1959. This enlarged number of Canadians will produce a Gross National Product of \$55 billion in 1970*, estimated on the basis that Canada will continue to enjoy the same rate of expansion that she enjoyed in the 1950's, which could well be a conservative estimate. The large capital requirements to produce such a Gross National Product will continue to rely on considerable inflows of foreign capital, particularly in the manufacturing and mining industries.

Ontario's population is expected to increase by 1.7 million, rising from 6 million at the end of 1959 to 6.8 million by 1965 and 7.7 million by 1970. While currently Ontario represents 34% of Canada's population, Ontario's rate of population growth is expected to be slightly faster than the national growth, accounting for 35% of the total by 1970.

Growing productivity will enable the individual Canadian to enjoy a rising standard of living with higher personal disposable income, predicted to rise to a total of \$37 billion by 1970, compared with \$24 billion in 1959.

With the accent on increased industrial productivity throughout the sixties, which will enable higher incomes, there will undoubtedly be a decline in the work-week as an ever decreasing number of manhours will be required to produce a given unit. Growth of discretionary income and the shortened work-week will enable the average Canadian to enjoy a richer life and give more of his time to education and leisure pursuits, including recreation and other hobbies. Apart from the declining work-week, technological advances will give the average Canadian housewife more time of her own, when the markets of the sixties become flooded with a great variety of labour-saving devices for the home.

A flood of post-war babies entering their teenage years throughout the sixties will place a growing accent on youth and bring startling changes to Canadian life. Young Canadians between the ages of 10 and 19 years of age increased during the three-year period 1956-1959 by 265,000 to a total of 2,962,000, and it is estimated that by 1961 that number will have reached 3,316,000. By 1970, it is predicted that high-school enrollment will be double that of 1955. Total enrollment in universities, currently at 100,000, is also expected to double in ten years. This will place new demands on governments and universities to considerably increase expenditures on educational requirements. At the present time, the estimated expenditure in Canada annually for all education from kindergarten to

*In current 1959 dollars.

✓ university has been estimated at \$1 billion, or only slightly more than 3% of the national income.

The Canadian economy will make strong advances after 1965 when an increasingly large number of the wartime and post-war babies arrive at adult status. Greatly increased numbers of native-born Canadians will be entering the labour force following 1965, and there will be an increase in marriages. The maturing of such a large proportion of the populace will mean a greatly enlarged market for new homes, food, clothing, transportation equipment, appliances and furniture, not to mention baby food, high chairs and playpens. Reliable sources predict that the short period 1971-1975 will see the formation of 605,000 new Canadian families. Hence the late sixties and early seventies will see a greatly enlarged volume of production by mines, forest industries, farms and factories, as well as a high level of investment maintained by the demand for new houses and schools and increased expenditure by government for social capital works.



THE CHANGING LABOUR FORCE

The labour force, expected to increase substantially throughout the sixties, will not grow at as fast a rate as the population. However, it will advance at an accelerating rate after 1970. This is explained by the fact that the population of children under 14 years of age will increase much more rapidly than the population as a whole — much more rapidly than the age group 25 to 65 from which the bulk of the labour force is drawn. Another important factor concerns the Canadian economy's increased need in the years ahead for more skilled workmen, who will require more intensive knowledge and training as the process of automation and scientific advances in every sphere of industry quickens. Hence young Canadians in the 15 to 24 age group will be placing greater emphasis on education to prepare themselves for the world they will live and work in. More universities and technical schools with a wider variety of specialized courses will be attended not only by larger numbers, but by a larger proportion of all age groups to learn new skills dictated by the forces of increased productivity in industry and the whole economy.

Employment in the finance, trade and service industries will proceed at a more rapid pace than employment in the product-making industries, if the recent trend in automation and increased productivity is to continue, as it must. The largest decline will be in agricultural employment; as farms grow larger, technology increases, and operations become more mechanized. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has predicted that by the year 2000, Ontario's present 80,000 bona fide farmers, who actually make their living off the land, might be reduced to half that number, yet they would be producing twice as much if trends established at the turn of the present century continue.

Utilities will expand, but they will have little effect on total employment since the number employed is relatively small.

While employment in manufacturing, mining and construction will be substantial, an important limiting factor will be capital investment designed to mechanize operations and reduce labour input.

The manufacturing and mining industries have made the greatest advances in eliminating manhours at various stages of the production process, and will continue to work toward this end in the sixties. Economies will be achieved in the construction industry by a more extensive use of labour-saving materials and methods of construction, including the use of prefabrication and off-site production techniques.

However, industries engaged in extensive paper work, including all manner of institutions, banks, finance and life insurance companies, who have been less successful in achieving automation in the office, are looking toward the introduction of further mechanization in the sixties made possible by the great advances achieved by computer and electronic technology. As the "Battle of Paper" shapes up in the decade ahead, employers will use a greatly increased range of more efficient equipment and computers to cut labour costs and cope with the rising volume of paper work. While clerical staffs and white collar workers will not increase at the same rate as in the past, more people will become more highly trained technicians — and more highly paid — to tend electronic machines and computers that will process paper work formerly requiring scores of clerks.

In retailing, the fifties witnessed the rapid spread of supermarkets, while the sixties may see increased emphasis on self-service with the introduction of a completely automated check-out system. Such systems, apt to be widely used throughout Canada by the mid-sixties, will provide the breakthrough for what has been the supermarket's biggest problem — the check-out bottleneck.

In transportation, piggy-back transport and self-loading and unloading equipment will be improved and more extensively used. Larger and more economical jet aircraft will be built, and even perhaps nuclear-powered ships. The materials handling and packaging industries will also introduce new and improved labour and time-saving equipment.

With the accent on greater productivity throughout the sixties, education and technical skill will become an increasing prerequisite for employment opportunities.



MORE INDUSTRIES NEEDED

Increased production alone will not ensure employment for a growing labour force unless the manufacturing industry, the most important single employer in Canada, continues to grow in number, diversity and size. To achieve this desired growth in manufacturing — a growth upon which the trade, finance,

service and transportation industries particularly are so vitally dependent — Canadians must in the 1960's increase Canadian labour content of our materials before export; create new products; and find more foreign markets for the materials that this country produces. Further, it is not enough to only increase production in existing industry and look for foreign markets solely for our raw materials without also giving much more attention to Canadian industry's fabrication gaps.*

Many Canadian operations defined as manufacturing operations could more properly be called "assembly operations", because so many have simply involved the putting together and assembly of imported parts. Wherever economic, parts should be made in Canada, and Canadians process their raw materials to a greater degree before exporting them — perhaps over simplified, but for illustration, paper and paper products, rather than pulp; pig iron and ingot, rather than iron ore. In the interests of Canadian labour, industry should, wherever it is economically feasible, manufacture an ever-widening variety of products. The build-up of an increasing variety of industry is Canada's only means to continue the rate of growth that the country deserves, and indeed must have in the sixties. Greater research activity is required by industry in the decade ahead to achieve the more rapid development of new and improved products, as well as the development of more efficient manufacturing and marketing techniques.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Canadian manufacturing industry in the sixties will considerably accelerate its rate of investment in research and development programmes, as well as in new machinery and equipment to keep product lines competitive in an era dominated by an increasing rate of mechanical obsolescence and foreign competition.

The population growth coupled with the requirements for an increasing variety of social capital works, including schools and hospitals; highways and roads for an ever increasing flow of motor traffic; water resources; the demand for housing; the redevelopment of city-centres; new airports and port facilities; power projects; roads to resources and the opening of new townsites for big resource developments — all of these social capital works will tend to be a strain on the resources of federal, provincial and municipal governments throughout the expanding sixties.

The Gordon Commission's report on Canada's economic prospects warns that many of the claims and pressures to spend our increasing national wealth are, however, competing. "There will be plenty of ways to spend our increasing

*Write for a complimentary copy of "Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry", a booklet which suggests new manufacturing possibilities indicated by Canadian imports from 1955 to mid-year 1959.

national wealth. We will first have to meet the claims of defence and decide what we are prepared to pay as our contribution to the collective military force of the Western world designed to deter an atomic attack. . . . There will also be proposals for expenditures on projects to add ease and grace to our common life and on other projects that would contribute either directly or indirectly to our economic growth. But we must recognize that these claims are competing. At any one time we may have to decide that some of them are beyond our present means and have to be deferred. For if they were accepted indiscriminately and all superimposed on the normal operations of the economy, the result might well be an inflation that would bear cruelly on some groups in the community and that would price us out of some of the world markets in which we must compete. If that were to happen, we might wake up to find that our prodigality had cost us dear”.

However, the large capital investment programme envisaged for the decade ahead, particularly by the manufacturing and mining industries, as well as by the trade, commerce, finance and service industries in expanding operations to take care of the requirements of an expanding population and economy, will produce a Gross National Product anticipated to reach \$55 billion by 1970.



GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER SECTORS

It's almost impossible to fasten a convenient label on the new innovational push in Canadian industry since the end of World War II, because industrial growth has not been based on either one or two innovations, but rather a flood of them. Back of them all has been the impact of science and research and development. Hence the list of new products enjoying a fast rate of growth in the post-war period is almost endless.

Electronics undoubtedly has been a leader in the industrial field. It has not only been the world's fastest growing industry, but has been the force behind such headline innovations in the 1950's as automation, atomic reactors, hydrogen bombs, computers, jet transport planes, atomic submarines and earth satellites. As steam, steel, railroads, electricity and autos have been the motive power behind Canadian economic progress in the past, so will the role of research and development in industry generate similar motive power in the sixties in creating a host of new products.

New consumer demands of the past decade, springing from innovations in a variety of industries, with sales volume expected to climb even higher in the 1960's, include air conditioners, T.V. sets, tape recorders, clothes dryers, vitamin pills, synthetic detergents, and new automotive power devices. The growing popularity of boating by Canadians during the past five years will bring about a further boom in the boat-building industry with the introduction of new designs, materials and equipment.

Other sectors of Canadian industry that will enjoy an accelerated growth throughout the sixties are food and beverages (especially in increased sales of frozen, instant and prepared foods); telecommunications and other electronic equipment; domestic appliances; business equipment (particularly in the computer field); non-ferrous metals; pharmaceuticals and synthetic textiles—to mention but a few of the major growth industries.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Petrochemicals will continue to be one of the fastest growing industries in Canada throughout the sixties. Demand for petrochemicals is expected to double by 1965, or reach the 4.5 billion-lb. level, with production not far behind. By the mid-sixties plastics will become the most important outlet of petrochemicals in Canada. Through extension of application, plastics will have an increasingly important future in the roofing, ceiling, wall panelling, flooring, fixtures and even in the structural members of buildings. The transportation industry will also find many new applications for plastics. Plastics will be used more extensively in the packaging field, particularly polyethylene, which will continue to replace metal cans for food and detergent products.

The pace of expansion and diversification of Canada's chemical industry will pick up in the sixties. Nearly a dozen new plant projects are now under way or planned for construction in the early sixties, most of which represent first Canadian production of chemicals previously imported. While the projects are being planned from coast to coast, Canada's Chemical Valley at Sarnia, Ontario, is getting the closest look from several major producers.

World demand for synthetic rubber will continue to grow throughout the sixties, due to stable natural rubber production rates. Canada's big Crown-owned rubber producer, Polymer Corporation, at Sarnia, with export demand currently accounting for 65% to 70% of total output, plans to produce small quantities of the new synthetic rubber known as polybutadiene from a new pilot plant this year, which it hopes to introduce on the market in the mid-sixties.

TRANSPORTATION



Highway, water and air traffic will increase substantially across Canada in the sixties. Motor vehicle registration in Canada is expected to climb to 7.5 million by 1970, compared with less than 4 million in 1959, which augurs well for the growth of Canadian automotive industry, with 98% of production centred in Ontario. By 1970, Ontario's highways and roads will be carrying 3.5 million motor vehicles, and dual-lane, controlled access highways will be doubled to a total of 1,000 miles in service by that time. An indication of how road-building

needs have mushroomed with Ontario's explosive growth is the fact that 2,500 miles of paved highways have been added to Ontario's road network since 1950, while during the decade more than \$2 billion was spent on the construction and maintenance of the Province's roads and streets. Canadian annual expenditure on the construction of new roads and streets by 1970 will run about \$1.9 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion being spent currently.

Growth of the aircraft industry will also loom large in the jet age of the sixties, with an increasing obsolescence of present-day craft dictated by speed, range, new technology and design. Business executives in the sixties will employ a greater use of helicopters and other aircraft to save time between engagements. Manufacturers of railway rolling stock and equipment, faced with growing competition from truck transport and air cargo, are not likely to sustain the same advances in the sixties as they enjoyed in the past.

IRON AND STEEL

Basic to every industry, steel production has in modern times become the yardstick by which a nation's industrial potential and power is measured. Canadian mines today turn out 24.5 million tons of iron ore, of which 85% flow to furnaces outside of Canada, mostly the United States. A significant change may occur in the 1960's when new processes for the direct reduction of iron ore to steel will emerge from the pilot plant to the commercial stage, and thus make possible further fabrication of Canadian resources in Canada. Direct reduction of iron ore will also permit the use of natural gas in steel production, hitherto known as a coal-based industry.

Recent development of large iron ore deposits in the Ungava-Labrador district, already forecast to become one of the greatest iron regions of the world, along with rich deposits throughout northern areas of Ontario and Quebec, yet unexploited, assure future domestic self-sufficiency when these deposits are more fully developed or ripe for exploitation. By 1980, it is predicted that domestic production of iron ore will rise to 80 million tons, compared to 24.5 million tons produced in 1959. Some 60 million tons are expected to be exported to the United States in that year, while domestic consumption for iron ore at that time is estimated at 15 million tons.

ELECTRICAL POWER

Canada today is playing a leading role in the research and development of nuclear power reactors for the generation of electricity, particularly the heavy water, natural uranium nuclear reactors which Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Crown Corporation, states will be the most economical means of producing electrical power in the future.

In view of the long-term depletion of the world's known reserves of coal, oil and gas and the rising needs for energy, a growing interest in alternative power

sources is manifest. Not only does nuclear energy offer enormous possibilities from a technical point of view, but it is rapidly nearing a stage where it will be effectively competing with the conventional sources of power. The uranium industry in the late sixties and seventies may be expected to play an important role in this development.

The Federal Government's scientific centre at Chalk River, Ontario, has highly contributed to the study and development of atomic reactors with the construction of the NRX reactor completed in 1947, and which is still regarded as the finest in the world, and the NRU reactor, completed in 1957.

Joint forces of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and Canadian General Electric Company are today building a test nuclear station near the Des Joachims Ontario-Hydro Station. This nuclear plant, called Nuclear Power Demonstrator (NPD), will develop some 20,000 kilowatts, and is expected to be completed and start operation in early 1961. Another 200,000 kilowatt station, to be called CANDU, and to which results obtained from the NPD will be applied, is expected to be completed in mid-1964. While CANDU will not initially produce electric power at rates competitive with hydraulic and thermal sources, Canadian scientists believe that this will be the best nuclear power plant in the world for base load use. A second plant like CANDU is planned for operation by 1967, and a third one by 1968. Cost of electricity in these latter two stations is expected to be reduced, making nuclear power more competitive with other sources of electricity. While construction of CANDU stations will be carried out alone by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Ontario-Hydro will co-operate in the projects and purchase the energy eventually produced.

With the production of atomic energy for industrial use still in the experimental stage, it is generally agreed that nuclear energy will not be economical for industrial application until after 1970. In the meantime, Canadian manufacturers can expect to derive \$34,000,000 annually during the next five years from the production of nuclear power equipment.

Apart from nuclear power experimentation and development in the sixties, Ontario will spend vast sums on expanding hydro-electric and thermo-electric power facilities. Although much of Ontario's remaining water power potential in the North will be developed during the next two decades in conjunction with an extra-high-voltage transmission network to bring the power to the heavy load centres in southern Ontario, Hydro's biggest projects from now on will be thermal rather than hydraulic. A few miles west of Toronto, at Lakeview, the largest thermal-electric project in the world is well under construction. Scheduled to begin producing power in 1961, the Lakeview plant is expected to have a capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts by the mid-sixties — almost double the Ontario Hydro's share in the St. Lawrence development. Ontario's total electric power potential by 1970 is anticipated to reach 11.6 million kilowatts, or a 70% increase over the 1959 potential. This will ensure an adequate supply of low-cost electrical power for Ontario's continued industrial development in the decade ahead.



1959

**NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AND EXPANSIONS IN ONTARIO**



During 1959, Ontario gained 146 new manufacturing industries, while 55 Ontario manufacturers expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, and another 573 Ontario firms undertook major expansions at site.

The following pages list the new industries and manufacturing expansions alphabetically, giving the product lines of new industries and the manufacturer's country of origin. Where manufacturers have expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, the location of the head office is given as well as the location of the branch plant.

In tabulating the list of new industries establishing in Ontario each year through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises, the Trade and Industry Branch only records the more important producers, selecting these by using as its yardstick only those firms employing 10 or more people and/or which use 5,000 square feet or more in their operations.

An analysis of new manufacturing industry locating in Ontario since 1950 is given in the section "Ontario — 1959", commencing on page 30.



NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES — 1959

During 1959 the following 146 companies were amongst the more important establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Allied Building Supply Co. Ltd. Desks, office equipment, doors, windows, rolled edge kitchen counter tops	Ottawa	Canada
Apeco of Canada Limited Photographic solutions, photo copy & photo finishing	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Aqua Lung of Canada Limited Diver supplies	Hamilton	United States
Artistic Railing Company Metal fabrication	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Associated Truck Body Company Special truck bodies for dairy industry	Hamilton	Canada
W. & T. Avery (Canada) Limited Weighing & counting equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	U.K.
Avian Industries Limited Autogyros	Georgetown	Canada
Bermac Manufacturing Limited Screw machine parts	Windsor	Canada
Bermico Products Limited Bituminized fibre pipe	Hamilton	United States
Beta Products Limited Wood products	Richmond Hill	Canada
W. H. Brady Company (Canada) Limited Industrial Adhesive Products	Brampton	United States
Braun of Canada Equipment Limited Photographic equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Brillo Manufacturing (Canada) Limited Household cleaners	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Brockville Chemicals Limited Ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions, anhydrous ammonia and hydrogen	Maitland	Belgium
Bryan Donkin of Canada Limited Gas regulators	Woodstock	U.K.
Canabond Limited Adhesives	Prescott	Canada
Canadian Demag Limited Electric hoists	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Canadian Heat Treating Company Limited Heat treating of high alloys and other metals	Preston	Canada
Canadian Helmitin Company Limited Chemical adhesives from polymer for shoe and packaging industry	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Canadian Home Products Ltd. Chef Boyardee Brand Foods	Niagara Falls	United States
Canadian Insulated Pipe Company Limited Insulated pipe	St. Thomas	United States
Canadian Library Supply Company Library furniture, bookbinding supplies	Owen Sound	Canada
Canadian Lift-Slab Company Limited Prefabricated concrete parts	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Canadian Neptune Pump Manufacturing Company Small horsepower pumps	Orillia	United States
Canadian Precast Terrazo Limited Builders supplies	Cornwall	Italy
Canadian Tyler Refrigeration Limited Refrigeration units	Tilbury	United States
Cataphote (Canada) Limited Glass highway marking spheres	Brantford	United States
Centurion Steel Construction Ltd. Tanks, structural steel, etc.	Welland	Canada
Cloudfoam Company Limited Sponge rubber products	Ajax	Canada
Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Limited Diesel-Gas Engines	Stratford	United States
Court Galvanizing Limited Hot Dip Galvanize	Guelph	Canada
Croven Limited Small electric components	Whitby	Canada
D.W. & W. (1959) Ltd. Weaving, dyeing, finishing	Hespeler	Canada
Danfoss Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Thermostatic radiator valves	Toronto Twp.	Denmark
Dole Valve Co. Valves	Trafalgar Twp.	United States
Dominion Sinks Ltd. Sinks	Petrolia	Canada
Dowell Co. of Canada Chemical cleaning process	Burlington	United States
The Drackett Co. of Canada Ltd. Household products	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dundas Producers Ltd. Poultry processing	Dundas	Canada
Durametallic Corp. Metal seals	St. Thomas	United States

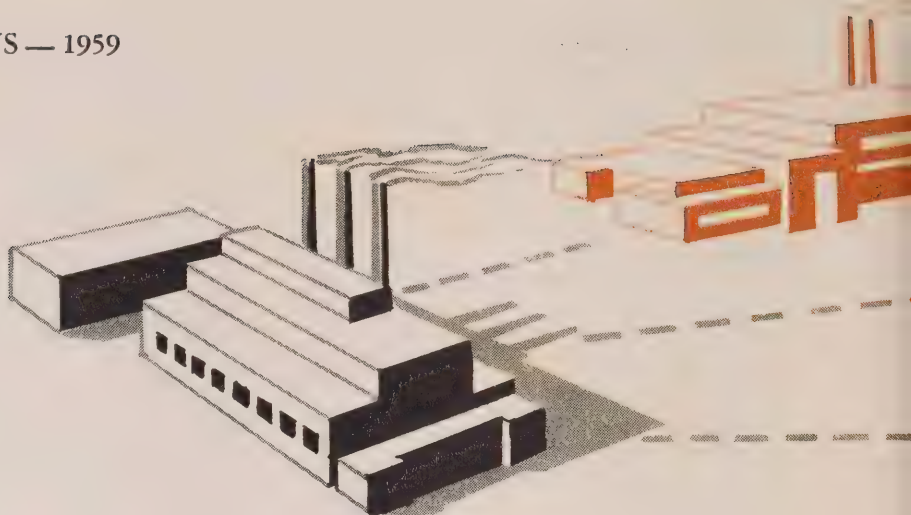
NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Eagle Precision Tool Ltd. Tools & jigs	Brantford	Canada
Economics Laboratory (Canada) Ltd. Dishwashing compounds	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Economy Forms Corp. Steel forms for concrete	Oshawa	United States
Economy Machinery Co. Custom manufacturers	Cobourg	Canada
Elgin Block & Cement Products Concrete blocks	St. Thomas	Canada
Embalmers' Supply Co. Ltd. Embalming materials	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Fanon Electronics of Canada Ltd. PAX intercom units for apartments (door answering units)	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Fiberez of Canada Wireclad process for plastic coating	Cornwall	Canada
Fingerhut International Ltd. Plastic seat covers	Cornwall	United States
Flex-O-Lite of Canada Glass beads for highway markers, etc.	St. Thomas	United States
Flow Controls Canada Sluice gates	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Flowline Manufacturing Co. Valves and fittings	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
A. J. Frank & Son Steel products	Hamilton	Canada
Fyr-Fyter Co. of Canada Fire protective devices & services	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Garnak Chemical Co. Rubber additives, anti-oxidents, special chemicals, solvents & plasticizers	Port Hope	Canada
Gibson Greeting Cards Ltd. Greeting cards	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Globelite Manufacturing Co. Batteries	Kingston	Canada
Glosta Manufacturing Co. Tool & cutter grinder services	Port Hope	Canada
Grimes Abrasives Ltd. Industrial abrasives	Newmarket	Canada
Hampson Paper Box & Printing Co. Manufacturing of printed folding cartons	Aurora	Canada
Jake Hanemaayer Home components	Kitchener	Canada
Hardifoam Products Ltd. Polyether foam	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Harper Everlasting Fastenings Ltd. Nuts, bolts, rivets, washers, etc	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Harriston Fertilizer Ltd. Fertilizer	Harriston	Canada
Hartman Metal Fabricators Ltd. Industrial & warehouse storage racks, portable lifts, fork trucks, industrial containers	Caledonia	United States
C. V. Hill & Co. Inc. Display refrigerators, store food refrigerators	Barrie	United States

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Homestead Furniture Furniture	Orillia	Canada
Howe Woodworking Furniture legs	Killaloe	Canada
Hull-Thompson Ltd. Automotive parts	Windsor	Canada
Hurlbut Auto Body Refrigerated auto bodies	Dunnville	Canada
Industrial Garnet Co. Ltd. Abrasives, roofing granules, pebbles for artificial stone, stucco, etc.	River Valley	Canada
Ironsidres Resins Inc. Industrial lubricants	Oakville	United States
Iroquois Chemicals Ltd. Industrial lacquers	Cornwall	Canada
Ivers-Lee Co. (Canada) Ltd. Unit packaging service for pharmaceutical, cosmetics, foods & allied industries	Brampton	United States
Jamar Plywoods Ltd. Plywood Boards	Kirkland Lake	Canada
E. B. Kaiser Co. Steam piping systems	Oshawa	United States
Keystone Valve (Canada) Ltd. Butterfly valves	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Killark Electric of Canada Ltd. Conduits & fittings	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Komline-Sanderson Ltd. Sewage filters	Brampton	United States
Peter Kooi Drafting instruments	Ancaster	Canada
Kraus Carpet Mills Ltd. Carpets	Kitchener	Canada
L.C.R. Manufacturing Co. Radio & T.V. components	Lindsay	United States
Lakehead Culvert Ltd. Metal culverts	Port Arthur	Canada
Lanark Mills Ltd. Electric blankets	Perth	Canada
Lark Shoes Ltd. Shoes	Hamilton	Canada
LaSalle Plastics Plastics	Windsor	Canada
Lauman Golf Supply Golf balls & supplies	Kitchener	Canada
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corp. Limited Industrial gases	Ottawa	Canada
Lorain Products Corp. Telecommunications equipment	St. Thomas	United States
Lux Time (Canada) Ltd. Timing devices & clocks	Trafalgar Twp.	United States
Mason Boats Lapp Strake boats (mahogany)	Smiths Falls	Canada
McDonald Food Products Ltd. Potato chips	Hamilton	Canada

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
McNicol Ropes Ltd. Synthetic rope	Brantford	Canada
Mechanical Rubber Products Ltd. Rubber, plastic and metal products	Mitchell	Canada
Memorial Bronze Company Limited Bronze memorial plaques	Milton	United States
Mid West Abrasives of Canada Ltd. Honing stones and other abrasives	Strathroy	United States
Miller Lubricator Co. of Canada Ltd. Journal box lubricators	Napanee	United States
Mitchell Shoes Ltd. Youths' & children's footwear	Mitchell	Canada
Muirhead Fromson Ltd. Heat exchangers for oil refinery and chemical industries	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Murawsky Chair Co. Ltd. Chairs	Kitchener	Canada
Muttart Builders Supplies (Ontario) Ltd. Pre-Fab homes	Brockville	Canada
New England Valve Corp. of Canada Forged steel valves	Port Credit	United States
Ontario Oxygen Ltd. Industrial products	Kitchener	Canada & U.S.A.
Ontario Turkey Growers Ltd. Processed turkeys	Ingersoll	Canada
Osmose Pressure-Treated Wood Products (Ontario) Ltd. Lumber products	Bancroft	Canada
Over the Road Equipment Co. Ltd. Transport trailers	Windsor	United States
Owens-Illinois Co. of Canada Ltd. Rigid plastic containers	Toronto Twp.	United States
Peninsula Power Equipment Ltd. Diesel trucks	St. Catharines	Canada
Perry-Hill Wood Industries Display cases	Richmond Hill	Canada
Plastic Welding & Fabricating Plastics	Richmond Hill	Canada
Power Fastener Co. Ltd. Stapling guns	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Precision Welder & Flexopress Corp. Welders & welded shapes	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Pyramid Mobile Homes Ltd. Mobile homes	Windsor	Canada
Ringball Ltd. Ball and roller bearings	Metropolitan Toronto	Switzerland
Robotron Corp. Electronic controls	Windsor	United States
Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Canada Ltd. Truck and trailer axles	Tilbury	United States
St. Clair Chemical Ltd. Anhydrous alum. chloride	Sarnia	United States
Screencraft Processors Advertising signs	Dundas	Canada
Shakespeare Co. Reels for fishing rods	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

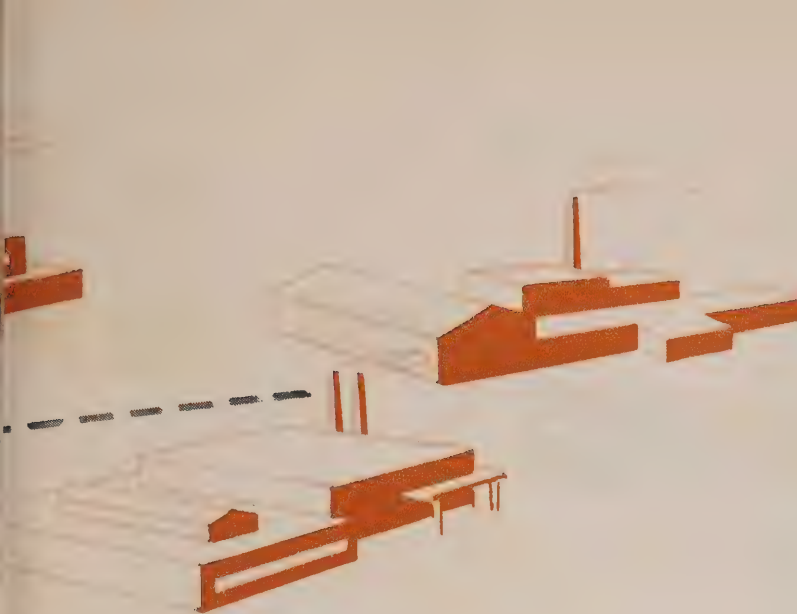
NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Shell Lake Boats of Canada Ltd. Glass reinforced polyester boats	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Sherbrook Metallurgical Co. Ltd. Zinc smelter & refiner — sulphuric acid	Port Maitland	United States
Sherman Laboratories Pharmaceuticals & biologicals	Windsor	United States
Sihi Pumps Ltd. Pump mfgs. rotary, sump, vacuum and self-priming	Guelph	The Netherlands
Standard Industrial Compounds Co. Metal working compounds	Burlington	United States
Techno Tool & Die Tools & dies	Windsor	Canada
Tek-Hughes Brushes Ltd. Tooth and hair brushes	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Temiskaming Wood Products Ltd. Plywood	New Liskeard	Canada
Textiles of Renfrew Blankets	Renfrew	Canada
Thames Valley Poultry Co. Ltd. Poultry processing	Chatham	Canada
Tilbury Heat Treating Ltd. Heat treating	Windsor	United States
Towne Neckwear Ltd. Men's neckwear	Hespeler	Canada
Trailer Products Ltd. Bulk tank trailers & parts	Woodstock	United States
Tru Forge Ltd. Precision forgings of alloy metals for aircraft missiles & rockets	Preston	Canada
United Finishes Canada Ltd. Cellulose finishes	Cobourg	United States
Universal Record Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Records	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Upright Scaffolds Inc. Scaffolding	Oshawa	United States
Uxbridge Brass Foundry Co. Castings	Uxbridge	Canada
Uxbridge Tannery Ltd. Leather & shearlings	Uxbridge	Canada
Valumat Manufacturing Company Carpets	Collingwood	Canada
Vanstone-Antunes Ltd. Tin	Oshawa	Portugal
Waterloo Textiles Ltd. Cotton & blended yarns	Hespeler	Canada
Wavemaster Boats Limited Boats	Waterdown	Canada
Western Lock Manufacturing Company Locks	New Hamburg	United States
Willys of Canada Limited Jeeps and other vehicles	Windsor	United States
Y.W. Small Parts Company Precision radar parts	Vaughan Twp.	Canada
Zoll Steel Works Structural steel	Kitchener	Canada

EXPANSIONS — 1959



During 1959 the following 55 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

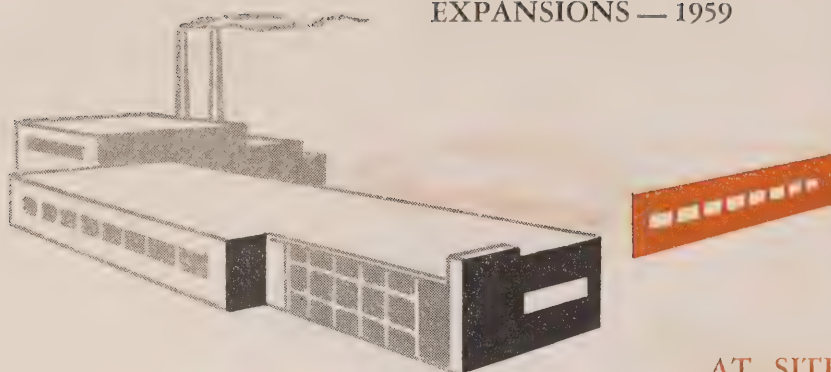
NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
Adco Paper Products Ltd.	Toronto	Hespeler
Agricultural Chemicals Ltd.	Port Hope	Orangeville
Anthes Imperial Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines	Trafalgar
Cameron-McIndoo Ltd.	Toronto	Orillia
Campbell Soup Co. Ltd.	New Toronto	Listowel
Canada Pipe Prefabricators Co.	Toronto	Uxbridge
Canadian Art Needlework Ltd.	Toronto	Oshawa
Canadian Tampax Corporation Ltd.	Brampton	Barrie
Capital Concrete Products	Thorold	Matilda Twp.
Casco Electric Products (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Chemesco Ltd.	Sarnia	Hamilton
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Ltd.	Cooksville	Ottawa
Continental Yacht Sales	Scarborough	Oshawa
Crawford & Sickels Ltd.	Burlington	Grimsby
Dustbane Manufacturing Co. Limited	Ottawa	Hamilton
Eugene Tittler Canada Ltd.	Bobcaygeon	Palmerston
General Products Manufacturing Corp. Ltd.	London	Orillia
B. Greening Wire Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	Midland
B. Greening Wire Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	New Hamburg
Knight Industries Ltd.	Hamilton	Dundas
London & Petrolia Barrel Co.	London	Tilbury
Maple Leaf Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor	Forest
Master Feeds	Toronto	Prescott
McKee Door of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Toronto Twp.
McKinney Skillcraft Ltd.	St. Catharines	Toronto
Maxwell Ltd.	St. Mary's	Tilbury
Modern Caster Company Ltd.	Thornhill	Vaughan Twp.
Myers Cotton Products Ltd.	Toronto	Oshawa



AT NEW LOCATIONS

NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
Nash Aluminum Ltd.	Oshawa	Orillia
National Oxygen	St. Catharines	Trafalgar Twp.
Nelson Wood Products Ltd.	Wheatley	Bracebridge
Niagara Cream Confections Ltd.	Niagara Falls	Hamilton
Northern Electric Co. Ltd.	Montreal	Westminster Twp. (London)
Perth Shoe Co. Ltd.	Perth	Alexandria
Post Paper Box Ltd.	Windsor	Aurora
The Ralston Purina Co. of Canada Ltd.	Woodstock	Clarkson
Reliance-Reeves Master	Welland	Stratford
Regal Toy Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Robertsteel (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton	Kingston
Sangstercraft Eastern Ltd.	Etobicoke	Clarkson
Savage Shoes Ltd.	Preston	Galt
Schofield Aluminum Products	Oshawa	Lindsay
Schultz Die Casting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Wallaceburg	Lindsay
Seaway Foods Ltd.	Thornbury	Colborne
Standard Products (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor	Georgetown
Star Bedding Co.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd.	Brantford	Preston
The Steffan Brush Factory	Holyrood	Teeswater
R. G. Tamlyn Paper Box Ltd.	Toronto	North York
Thermovolt Instruments Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
United Co-operatives of Ontario	Weston	Kingston
Universal Cooler Co. Ltd.	Brantford	Barrie
Vacation Trailers Ltd.	Toronto	Morrisburg
Victor Adding Machine Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Galt	Toronto
Woodcraft Manufacturing Co.	Waterdown	Burlington

EXPANSIONS — 1959



AT SITE

During 1959 the following 573 Ontario manufacturing plants were amongst the more important making additions to their existing facilities.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
A.P.V. (Canada) Equipment Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Abco Box & Carton Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Accurate Mould Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Adams Brands Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Adanac Door Manufacturing Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Addison Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Agricultural Chemicals Limited	London Twp.
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Allan Candy Company Limited	Burlington
Allen-Bradley Canada Limited	Galt
Allen-Ritchie Co., Limited	Brantford
Alliance Paper Mills Limited	Georgetown
Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Allied Electric Manufacturing	Toronto Twp.
AlSCO Products of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Aluminum Co. of Canada Limited	Kingston
Amchem Products Inc.	Windsor
American BrakebloC Div.	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Brake Shoe Company Limited	
American Can Company of Canada Limited	Hamilton
American Sterilizer of Canada, Limited	Brampton
Ampeco Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ampex American Corporation	Metropolitan Toronto
Anaconda American Brass Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Andrew Antenna Corporation Limited	Whitby
Ardelt Industries of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Argus Printing Inks Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Argus Steel Construction Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Armalite Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Armet Industries Limited	Guelph
Arrow Tools Ltd.	Windsor
Artex Woollens Limited	Hespeler
Atlantic Paper Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Polar Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Atwell Fleming Printing Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
B. & W. Heat Treating Company	Kitchener
B. & K. Roller Die Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
B.M.V. Manufacturing Co.	Fergus
Bach-Simpson Limited	London
Batz Bros. Furniture Limited	Kitchener

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Bancroft Lumber Ltd.	Bancroft
Barco Mfg. Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
Barton Tubes Limited	Burlington
Barrett Bros. Lumber Limited	Ottawa
Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited	Trenton
The Bauer Bros. Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Brantford
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Limited	Midland
Begwaco Meters (Canada) Limited	Chatham
Berry Door Co. Ltd.	Wingham
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. of Canada Limited	Niagara Falls
G. S. Blakeslee & Co., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Boese Foods Limited	St. Catharines
The Borden Co. Limited	Windsor
Borden Metal Products (Canada) Ltd.	Beeton
Robt. Bosch (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Bowes "Seal Fast" Company Ltd.	Hamilton
Brandon Caskets Limited	Mount Forest
Brantford Coach & Body Limited	Brantford
Brantford Moulded Plastics Limited	Brantford
Brantford Oven & Rack Co., Limited	Brantford
Brantford Washing Machines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brenner Packers Ltd.	Windsor
British American Oil Company Limited	Toronto Twp.
British American Oil Company Limited	Clarkson
The British Drug Houses (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brooks Marble & Tile Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Charles Bruning Company (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Bryant Pattern & Mfg. Co. Limited	Windsor
Brydon Brass Mfg. Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Builders Flooring & Millwork Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
The Burlington Steel Co. Limited	Hamilton
C & M Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Calvert Distillers Limited	Amherstburg
Camesco Medical Supplies Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Barrels & Kegs Limited	Waterloo
Canada & Dominion Sugar Co. Limited	Wallaceburg
Canada Dry Bottling Company (Windsor) Limited	Windsor
Canada Electric Castings Limited	Orillia
Canada Packers Limited	Mount Forest
Canada Packers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Printing Ink Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Spool & Bobbin Co. Limited	Walkerton
Canada Veneers Limited	Pembroke
Canada Vitriified Products Limited	St. Thomas
Canadian Applied Research Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Bank Note Co. Limited	Ottawa
Canadian Bridge, Division of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited	Windsor
Canadian Business Machines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Cannery Limited	Dresden
Canadian Cannery Limited	Exeter
Canadian Felling Zinc-Oxide Limited	Milton
Canadian Fine Color Co. Limited	London
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	Cobourg
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	Peterborough
Canadian Gypsum Co. Limited	Hagersville
Canadian Industries Limited	Cornwall
Canadian International Paper Co.	Hawkesbury
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Port Credit

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Port Union
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Kodak Co. Limited	Weston
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Oil Companies Limited	Sarnia
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Limited	London
Canadian Scale Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Seating Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Steel Strapping Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Thermos Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Wilbur B. Driver Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canest Brushes Limited	London
Carter Bros. (Waterloo) Ltd.	Waterloo
Centralab Canada Limited	Ajax
Chateau-Gai Wines Limited	Niagara Falls
Chocolate Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited	Windsor
Cities Service Oil Co. Ltd.	Trafalgar Twp.
Clarke Screen Arts	Hamilton
Clemmer Welding & Manufacturing Limited	Waterloo
W. Cockram & Company Limited	Paris
Colgate-Palmolive Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Collett-Sproule Boxes Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Columbia Records of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Columbian Carbon (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Commercial Truck Bodies Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Consumers Glass Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Limited	Cooksville
Cornwall Brass & Iron Foundries Ltd.	Cornwall
Cotton Felts Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited	Oshawa
Courtaulds (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Crane Packing Co. Limited	Hamilton
Crawford Fittings (Canada) Limited	Niagara
Creative Display Advertising Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cromac Chemical Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Crowe Foundry Limited	Hespeler
Curvply Wood Products Ltd.	Orono
Cweco Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	Niagara Falls
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	Welland
John Dale (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Dahmer Sheet Metals Limited	Kitchener
The Dare Co. Limited	Kitchener
Daymond Company Limited	Chatham
Dearborn Steel Tubing (Canada) Ltd.	Goderich
Deerfield Plastics Limited	Newmarket
Delta Chemicals Limited	Brantford
Delta Electronics Limited	Clarkson
De Vilbiss (Canada) Limited	Barrie
Walter Dickinson & Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	Kitchener
Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited	Hamilton
Dominion Glass Co. Limited	Wallaceburg
Dominion Glass Co. Limited	Hamilton
Dominion Lightning Rod Co. Limited	Dundas
Dominion Milton Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited	Goderich
Dominion Rubber Co. Limited	Guelph

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Dominion Welding Engineering Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Doughty Concrete Products Ltd.	Peterborough
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Dowty Equipment of Canada Ltd.	Ajax
Dresser Electric Limited	Windsor
Dryden Paper Co. Limited	Dryden
Dunlop Canada Limited	Whitby
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Prescott
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Maitland
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Kingston
Dyck Leather & Felt Specialties Ltd.	Kitchener
Eberhard & Shrives Limited	London
Edo (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Elan Tool & Die Ltd.	Chatham
Electric Reduction Company of Canada Limited	Port Maitland
Electronic Craftsman Ltd.	Waterloo
Embree Industries Limited	Hamilton
Emco Limited	London
George W. Endress Co. Limited	Ajax
Wm. Engel Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Engineering Industries Co. Limited	Orillia
Engineering Industries Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Erie Resistor of Canada Limited	Trenton
Essco Stamping Products Limited	Windsor
Essex Cabinet Makers Ltd.	Windsor
Essex County Cannery Ltd.	Windsor
Ethyl Corporation of Canada Limited	Sarnia
H. B. Etlin Company Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Everingham Brothers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Exolon Co. Inc.	Thorold
The Fanner Electrical Products Limited	Hamilton
Farquharson-Gifford Ltd.	Stratford
Felder Truck Body & Trailer Co.	Kitchener
Ferranti-Packard Electric Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Fiberglas Canada, Limited	Guelph
J. G. Field Co. Limited	Tavistock
Fine Chemicals of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	Hamilton
Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited	Stratford
Fisher & Ludlow (Canada) Limited	Hamilton
Fleury-Bissell Implements Ltd.	Elora
Flintkote Company of Canada Limited (Plymouth Tool & Stampings Ltd.)	Brantford
Forbes Products Corporation	Metropolitan Toronto
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Limited	Oakville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Limited	Trafalgar
Foreman Marine & Pump Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Fram Canada Limited	Stratford
Frontier Pattern Works Ltd.	Windsor
Fuller Brush Co. Limited	Burlington
G.M.T. Toys Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Galt Chemical Products Limited	Galt
Galt Malleable Iron Limited	Galt
General Controls Company (Canadian) Limited	Guelph
General Equipment Corp. Ltd.	Peel Village
General Foods Limited	Windsor
General Impact Extrusions Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
General Motors of Canada Limited	Oshawa
General Spring Products Limited	Kitchener

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

General Steel Wares Limited	London
General Wire & Cable Company Ltd.	Cobourg
Gilbert Bros. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
W. & A. Gilbey (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Gillies Bros. & Co. Ltd.	Braeside
Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited	Guelph
Goderich Manufacturing Co. Limited	Goderich
B. F. Goodrich Chemicals Company	Port Robinson
Goodwin Glass Industries Limited	Windsor
Gould-National Batteries of Canada Ltd.	Fort Erie
Graham Metal Products Limited	Preston
Great Lakes Forgings Ltd.	Windsor
Great Star Flour Mills Limited	St. Mary's
Green Giant of Canada Limited	Tecumseh
Grinnell Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Gro-Cord Rubber Company of Canada Limited	Tillsonburg
Gryphon Laboratories Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Guelph Elastic Hosiery Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Guelph Paper Box Co. Limited	Guelph
Gypsum Lime & Albastine Canada Limited	Hespeler
H.M.H. Manufacturing Company	Preston
Hall Foundry Co. Limited	Hespeler
Hambley's Beverages (Oshawa) Limited	Oshawa
Hankscraft (Canada) Limited	Ajax
Hanson Machines	Woodstock
W. C. Hardesty Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Harding Carpets Limited	Brantford
Harding Carpets Limited	Guelph
Harding Trini Gravure Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Hartley Foundry, Div. of London Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Hauserman of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
M. A. Henry Ltd.	Dundas
Hercules Powder Company (Canada) Limited	Burlington
Harold H. Hill	Windsor
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Philip Hoffman & Sons Ltd.	Kitchener
Hollywood Cards (Canada) Ltd.	London
Holman Luggage Limited	Guelph
Holmes Foundry Limited	Sarnia
Honderich Furniture Co. Limited	Milverton
Honeycomb Construction Services Ltd.	Meaford
A. C. Horn Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Hostess Food Products Limited	Preston
Howards & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.	Cornwall
James Howden & Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Huron Steel Products Company Limited	Windsor
Ideal Vendors Limited	Deseronto
Iko Asphalt Roofing Products Limited	Brampton
Imco Container (Canada) Limited	Toronto Twp.
Imperial Poultry Ltd.	Watford
Imperial Refractories & Equipment Limited	Waterloo
International Business Machines Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
International Parts (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
International Tools Limited	Windsor
Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Jacuzzi Universal (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Jaeger Machine Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Thomas

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Johnson Wheel Chair Manufacturing Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Jordan Wines Limited	St. Catharines
K V P Company Limited	Espanola
Kayson Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	Preston
KeepRite Products Limited	Brantford
Kelvin-Thompson Company Limited	Ajax
Kemball, Bishop & Co. (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
William Kennedy & Sons Limited	Owen Sound
Kent Metal Industries	Tilbury
Kist Canada Limited	Mount Hope
Kitchener Electronic Industries Ltd.	Kitchener
Kitchen Installations Ltd.	Ajax
Kool-Lite Aluminum Awning Co. Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Korlin Limited	Stratford
Kralinator Limited	Preston
Lac-Mac Limited	London
La France Fire Engine and Foamite Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Laing Industries Ltd.	Cooksville
Lakehead Industries Ltd.	Kingsville
Lake Ontario Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	Pictou
Ledco Limited	Kitchener
Leepo Machine Products Limited	Windsor
Lepages Inc.	Metropolitan Toronto
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Limited	Chatham
Lido (Canada) Reg'd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Lilo-Rail of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lindsay Antenna & Specialty Products Limited	Lindsay
Line & Cable Accessories Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Linread Canada Limited	Guelph
C. Lloyd & Son Limited	Wingham
Lloyd Bag Co. Limited	Chatham
Lloyd Register & Grille Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
S. W. Loach & Son Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lofthouse Brass Manufacturing Co.	Whitby
London Hosiery Mills Limited	Listowel
London Shoe Co. Ltd.	London
London Winery Limited	London
MacIntyre Wood Products	Smiths Falls
MacMillan Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Malach Roofing & Flooring Ltd.	Windsor
Macotta Co. of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Manning Maxwell & Moore of Canada Limited	Galt
Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited	Marathon
Markel Electric Products Limited	Fort Erie
Marshall Specialty Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Marsland Engineering Limited	Waterloo
Massey-Ferguson Limited	Brantford
A. McGillivray Chemicals Limited	Paris
L. J. McGuinness & Co. Ltd.	Mimico
McKee Bros. Limited	Elmira
McLarens Limited	Hamilton
Mechron Engineering Products Ltd.	Ottawa
Meikar Roofing Ltd.	Windsor
Metal Atomizing and Processing Corporation Ltd.	Trafalgar Twp.
Metalbestos Manufacturing Company	Brockville
Metal Shapes Ltd.	Woodstock
Metropolitan Metal Spinning Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Milltronics Limited	Peterborough
Miracle Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Monarch Knitting Co. Limited	Ajax

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Montgomery Metal Products Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Moore Business Forms Ltd.	Fergus
Moore-Thompson-Clinger Ltd.	Hamilton
Morganite Carbon Products Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Herbert Morris Crane & Hoist Co. Limited	Niagara Falls
N. V. Morrison Ltd.	London
Morton-Parker Limited	Trenton
Morval Products Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Mosler-Taylor Sales Ltd.	Brampton
Mother Parker's Tea and Coffee Limited	Trafalgar Twp.
H. E. Mott Co. Limited	Brantford
Mueller Limited	Sarnia
Muffler Corporation of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Murray-Brantford Limited	Brantford
"Na-Churs" Plant Food Company (Canada) Limited	London
Nack Industries Company Limited	Richmond Hill
National Cellulose of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Cutlery Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Gypsum (Canada) Ltd.	Princeton
National Knitting Mills Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Masonry Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Slag Limited	Hamilton
National-Standard Co. of Canada Limited	Guelph
National Starch and Chemical Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
National Textiles Limited	Welland
Naugatuck Chemicals, div. of Dominion Rubber Co. Limited	Elmira
William Neilson Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Nestle (Canada) Ltd.	Chesterville
Niagara Brand Chemicals, Div. of F.M.C. Machinery & Chemicals Ltd.	Burlington
Niagara Concrete Pipe Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Niagara Paint & Chemical Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Nickleson Tool & Die Company Ltd.	Windsor
R. Noble & Sons Truck Body Manufacturing	Shallow Lake
Noma Lites Canada Limited	Owen Sound
Norfolk Equipment Manufacturing Limited	Delhi
Nortex Products Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Northern Electric Co. Limited	Belleville
Northern Electric Co. Limited	Ottawa
Northern Pigment Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Northern Plywoods Ltd.	Twp. of Nipigon
Norton Company of Canada Limited	Chippawa
Oakville Wood Specialties Limited	Ruthven
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited	Keewatin
Omega Manufacturing Co. Limited	Windsor
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Limited	Fort Frances
Ontario Paper Co. Limited	Thorold
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Chatham
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Ontario Terrazzo Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ornamental Moulding & Carving Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Page-Hersey Tubes Limited	Welland
Pakfold Continuous Forms Limited	Niagara
Pannill Veneer Company Ltd.	Kitchener
Parkhill Machinery Co. Limited	Parkhill
Parkinson-Cowan Limited	Chatham
Parmatic Engineering Limited	Mimico
Payne Metal Enterprises Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Peek Frean (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Perkins Glue Company of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Phillips Electrical Co. Ltd.	Brockville
Phoenix Paper Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Pividor Limited	Weston
Plate & Structural Steel Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Polybottle Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Polymer Corporation Limited	Sarnia
Poly-Mol-Lite Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Polyresins Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Porcelain and Metal Products Limited	Orillia
Porter-Cable Power Tools (Canada) Ltd.	Kingston
H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Limited	Acton
Powerlite Devices Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Powers Regulator Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Prescott Paper Products Ltd.	Prescott
Presswood Bros. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Prestole Corporation of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto
Preston Steel Products — Division of Frank-Wells Limited	Preston
Procter & Gamble Company of Canada, Limited	Hamilton
Protective Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Proto Tools of Canada Ltd.	London
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Provincial Paper Limited	Port Arthur
Pyramid Canners Ltd.	Leamington
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited	Trenton
Quality Craft Showcase Co. Ltd.	Peel Village
Queen City Bedding Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rainbow Chemicals Limited	Tilbury
Ratcliffs (Canada) Limited	Richmond Hill
Ray Plastics Limited	Newmarket
Raytheon Canada Limited	Waterloo
Redifit Wood Specialties Limited	Ajax
Regal Die Casting Company Limited	Brampton
Regent Equipment Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Regent Refining (Canada) Limited	Port Credit
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Renfrew Electric Limited	Renfrew
Richardson, Bond & Wright Limited	Owen Sound
John Ritchie Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rockwell Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Canada Ltd.	Tilbury
Rohm & Haas Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Roller Die Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Romac Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ronalds Lithographers & Printers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rosedale Plastics International Limited	Lindsay
Rotary Lift Company of Canada Limited	Chatham
Roto-Cam Piston Manufacturing Co.	Windsor
Rotor Electric Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rowe Bros. & Co. (Canada) Limited	Ajax
Rowntree Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Royal Canadian Art Pottery	Hamilton
Royalite Metal Furniture Co. Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited	Cooksville
E. L. Ruddy Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rudolph-McChesney Lumber Co. Ltd.	Timmins
Rudy Mauherz Woodworking Shop	Windsor
H. P. Ruggles Co. Ltd.	Hamilton

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Runnymede Steel Construction Limited	Toronto Twp.
Russel-Hipwell Engines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rust Craft Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
S K D Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Amherstburg
St. Lawrence Cement Co.	Toronto Twp.
St. Lawrence Starch Company Limited	Port Credit
St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
St. Mary's Cement Co. Limited	St. Mary's
Salada-Sheriff-Horsey Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Sampson Matthews Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Scepter Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
J. M. Schneider Limited	Kitchener
Scott & McHale Ltd.	London
Seabreeze Manufacturing Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Service Dredge Mach. Ltd.	Peel Village
Shallow Lake Brick & Tile Mfg.	Shallow Lake
Shamrock Chemicals Ltd.	London
Francis Shaw (Canada) Limited	Burlington
W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. of Canada Limited	Goderich
Shulton of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Shur Pack Products Ltd.	Guelph
Sifto Salt Limited	Goderich
Silknit Ltd.	Hespeler
Simplicity Products Ltd.	Hespeler
Simplex Textiles Limited	Prescott
Smiles'n Chuckles Limited	Kitchener
Smith & Stone Ltd.	Georgetown
Snyder's Ltd.	Waterloo
Spaulding Fibre of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Spinrite Yarns & Dyers Ltd.	Listowel
Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. Limited	Kapuskasing
Stacey Bros. Ltd.	Mitchell
Staebler & Baker Limited	Gananoque
Stamped & Enamelled Ware Limited	Hespeler
Standard Brass & Aluminum Foundry	Guelph
Standard Tube & T.I. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Standard Wire & Cable Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Stauffer-Dobbie Limited	Galt
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Brantford
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Sterling Drug Mfg. Ltd.	Aurora
The Sterling Varnish Co. of Canada Limited	St. Catharines
G. F. Sterne & Sons Limited	Brantford
Stone Straw Corp. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Storm Seal Aluminum Limited	Brantford
Stratoflex of Canada Inc.	Metropolitan Toronto
Strubb Bros. Co. Ltd.	Dundas
Sunshine Uniform Supply Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Super Oil Mfg. Co. Limited	Brantford
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Stratford
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Wyoming
Switson Industries Limited	Welland
Taylor Electric Mfg. Co. Limited	London
Tek Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Temuss Products Canada, Limited	Ajax
Tenatronics Limited	Newmarket
Thayer Perfumer Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
John Thompson-Leonard Ltd.	London

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Thompson Printing	Paris
Thomson (Canada) Rivet Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Tilco Plastics Limited	Peterborough
Tillings Windows Ltd.	Pickering Twp.
Topnotch Feeds Limited	Seaforth
Toronto Cast Stone Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Elevators, Limited	Johnstown (Prescott)
Toronto Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Steel Fabricators	Metropolitan Toronto
Torrington Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Trafalgar
Trane Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Traveler Manufacturing Company Limited	Peterborough
Triangle Conduit and Cable (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
W. S. Tyler Co. of Canada Limited	St. Catharines
Union Carbide Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Union Metal Mfg. Company of Canada Ltd.	Brampton
The United Co-operatives of Ontario	Tillsonburg
Universal Sections & Mouldings Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Uxbridge Beverages Ltd.	Uxbridge
Valeriot Electronics (Guelph) Ltd.	Guelph
Valley City Manufacturing Co. Limited	Dundas
Vampco Aluminum Products Ltd.	London
Van-Wilson Limited	Burlington
Varian Associates of Canada Ltd.	Georgetown
Vendomatic Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Victor Heating Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Viking Pump Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
John C. Virden Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Visking Company div. of Union Carbide Canada Ltd.	Lindsay
Vulcan Containers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Hiram Walker & Sons Limited	Windsor
The Walker Press Limited	Paris
The Waltham Press Limited	Ottawa
Waterloo Electronics Supply Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited	Waterloo
Weatherguard Awning Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wedlock Paper Bag Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wellington-Hathaway Limited	Prescott
Welwyn Canada Limited	London
West Bend Aluminum Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Barrie
Weston Bakeries Limited	Kitchener
Wheatley Manufacturing Limited	Windsor
White Die Casting Co.	Dundas
Whitehall Laboratories Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Williams Shoe Limited	Brampton
Wilson Plastic Signs Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Alex Wilson Publications Ltd.	Dryden
Wix Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolf Electric Tools Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolfe Transmission Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolverine Tube Co., Div. of Calumet & Hecla of Canada Limited	London
Woodbridge Moulded Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
E. J. Wright Utilities	London
Wylie Press Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
York Knitting Mills Limited	Hamilton
York Knitting Mills Limited	Woodstock
York Metal Spinning & Specialties Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
York Woodcraft Limited	New Hamburg
William Young Co. Limited	Hespeler

THE TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH INVITES ENQUIRIES . . .

Industrial enquiries from manufacturers who are expanding or considering doing business in Canada, the Ontario Market, or are studying plant location should be directed to the Trade and Industry Branch.

The Branch maintains offices in Toronto, Chicago, New York and London, England, which are especially equipped to provide up-to-date information concerning markets and materials, labour, power, transportation, taxation, municipalities, available industrial sites and premises, manufacturing arrangements and vital statistics relating to Ontario's expanding economy.

These services are provided without cost and in confidence. You are invited to contact the nearest Branch office listed below.

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CHICAGO

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